Tomorrow at 4.45 p.m. & every Tuesday. In super comfortable Jumbo 747's.
Johannesburg
The easy way
For details of our unique payment plan call your travel agent or 03-658388, 03-657759
WE MAKE THE DIFFERENCE SAA

هكذا من الاصل

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LIV, No. 16143 Monday, February 17, 1986 • Adar I 8, 5746 • Jomada Tani 8, 1406 NIS 0.62 (Eilat NIS 0.53)

$118 per week unlimited mileage
YOUR CAR IN ISRAEL
eldan אלדן RENT-A-CAR השכרת רכב
• Tel Aviv: 112 Hayarkon St Tel 03-203366, 280571
• Jerusalem: Tel 02-636183, 699093
• Ben-Gurion airport
• Netanya: Tel 053-34899 • Ashkelon: Tel 051-22724, 22284
• Haifa: Tel 04-388541 380639 • Eilat: Tel 059-74027
• Tiberias: 067-92294 • Beer-Sheba: 057-424922
Telex IL 341730, Att. ELDAN
With this ad until 26.5.86. Dollar prices for tourists only

Iraq fears Syria, Libya may join war

Jerusalem Post
Mideast Affairs Staff

Iraq has hinted that Syria and Libya may help Iran in its offensive against the Iraqi forces in the Shatt-al-Arab region of the Persian Gulf.

The accusation came in a statement yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Hamid Shaban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force, where he said that his forces were taking into consideration that other countries might try to help Iran units "latest aggression." He added that Iraq was fully prepared to repulse any "hostile movement."

In the current round of fierce fighting on the northern front, Iraqi forces reportedly captured documents substantiating Iraq's suspicions of Libya and Syria.

These documents were reportedly presented in Baghdad last week to a meeting of an Arab League committee charged with seeking an end to the Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti daily *Al-Rai al-Am* said yesterday that Egyptian and Iraqi transport planes had made daily trips last week from Cairo to Baghdad to deliver arms and ammunition. The paper also said that an Iraqi military delegation had conferred in Cairo last week on Iraq's military needs.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz left Baghdad yesterday for Moscow to discuss the latest developments in the war. (War report, page 4)

Mubarak, Arafat talk of formulas

CAIRO (Reuter). – President Mubarak and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat held two hours of talks here yesterday in a fresh bid to break the deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

Official sources said yesterday's discussion had dealt with three formulas proposed to Washington by the PLO for its acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

'Newsweek': Hussein met Peres and Rabin

WASHINGTON. – *Newsweek* magazine reported yesterday that Prime Minister Peres met with Jordan's King Hussein last October, and that Hussein and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin met in London in November.

IDF says U.S. erred in estimate of Lavi costs

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Senior Israeli defence officials are not perturbed by a recently completed Pentagon study of the Lavi fighter programme that puts the overall cost of the project at some 40 per cent more than Israeli estimates.

The study, conducted by Dan S. Zakheim, Defence Assistant Secretary for Policy and Resources, was presented to Israel last week. It states that the cost per Lavi fighter will be not $14.7 million, as Israel claims, but $20.6 million. Other findings include:

- **a 13 per cent discrepancy in the development cost ($2.6 billion; not $2.3 b.)**
- **a 50 per cent discrepancy in the procurement cost per fighter ($10.5 million, as opposed to Israel's estimate of $6.9m.)**
- **a 36 per cent discrepancy in operation and support per fighter ($7.5m. as opposed to Israel's $5.5m.)**
- **an American estimate that the life-cycle cost per aircraft will be $69m. and not $49m. as claimed by Israel.**

On the other hand, the study said that from an operational point of view, the Lavi has more than adequately met expectations and that it would realise its full potential. The problem with the programme, the American study stated, was production costs, which it projected would be far higher than the $550 million per year budgeted by the Israeli Defence Ministry, based on assumed production of 24 aircraft a year.

Israeli officials told *The Jerusalem Post* that the American findings come as no surprise, and that it had been assumed that the Pentagon team's figures would be far higher than Israeli estimates.

Israeli experts this week began studying the American document and already, a senior defence source said, "a 10 per cent mistake, amounting to around $2m. per aircraft, has been discovered, and we have only just begun to scratch the surface."

The official explained that some of the discrepancies were due to "the different way in which Israeli and American industry operates," and to the application of American costing procedures and criteria to an Israeli situation. Development and procure-

(Continued on Page 7)

Body of kidnapped Jew found in Beirut street

BEIRUT. – The body of a Lebanese Jew kidnapped by Moslem extremists was found in Beirut yesterday, hours after his abductors had claimed they had killed him for spying for Israel, police said.

Israel has called the spy charge nonsense, and vowed to protect Lebanon's Jews.

Beirut police said the body of Ibrahim Benesti was found wrapped in blankets in a street in mostly Moslem West Beirut.

Benesti is the third Lebanese Jew to have been killed in Beirut in less than two months. A group calling itself the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth has said it was responsible for all the slayings.

The report did not say how Benesti was killed, but police sources said the body bore signs of torture and blows to the head.

Benesti's body was found 12 hours after the group said it had broken up an Israeli spy ring and killed one of three Lebanese Jews it had seized earlier.

In a statement delivered to a western news agency in Beirut on Saturday night, the group identified the three as Yehuda Benesti, Ibrahim Benesti and Youssef Benisti. It is not known if they are related.

The statement also said Ibrahim Benesti had been slain in revenge for Israel's presence in South Lebanon, "the violation of the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem... by the filthy boots of Israeli occupation" and the shelling of Shi'ite Moslem villages in South Lebanon.

In Jerusalem, a Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed sorrow over the death of Benesti and denied he had belonged to any Israeli spy network.

"We will make every effort to prevent Jews from being harmed," he added. (AP, Reuter)







Photos released by the "Organization of the Oppressed on the Earth" of three Lebanese Jews kidnapped by the group. The body of Ibrahim Benesti (top) was found yesterday. The other two photos were identified as those of Yehuda Benesti and Youssef Benisti, but the group didn't specify which was which. (AFP)

Who is the 'saviour' of the economy?

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Editor

The insults in yesterday's cabinet meeting – and the politicians' talk last week of "renewing growth" – are just the beginning of the battle between the Alignment and Likud over claim to the title of "saviour of the economy." The battle will be particularly bitter since both parties know they could face elections instead of rotation this summer.

Prime Minister Peres rightly argues that it was his support and intervention in economic issues that made possible the gains of the past year. But Peres is apparently wrong to believe that the credit he has gained by saving the economic programme will now allow him to push in a direction which can only threaten the victory over inflation.

Peres faces tremendous pressure from members of his party and the Histadrut, who allowed the economic programme to succeed by accepting a drastic drop in the value of their pay and increasing unemployment.

The Histadrut now expects its payoff from the government. It wants the government to strengthen its position among the workers by supplying the funds needed to prevent massive layoffs in troubled labour federation-owned companies such as Solel Boneh.

Solel Boneh is the flagship of the labour-owned sector of the economy, employing 13,000 workers – and it is $300 million in debt. So it is no surprise that Peres last night openly said on TV that the building firm must be helped. To soothe the listener, he also proposed helping hotelier Haim Shiff, a big contributor to the Likud.

(Continued on Page 7)

Ministers trade insults

Peres warns Likud after cabinet fracas

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Shimon Peres vowed last night that there would never be another cabinet session like yesterday's.

The weekly cabinet meeting degenerated into a raucous exchange of insults as Health Minister Mordechai Gur (Alignment) called Likud Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i a liar and Moda'i replied that he was sick and tired of Gur's "fat, self-satisfied face."

Interviewed on TV's *Mabat* newsreel, Peres was strongly critical of Moda'i and his Likud colleagues and hinted of grave consequences if the argument between the Alignment and the Likud continued.

The Likud is expected to react to Peres's remarks after its faction meeting at the Knesset this morning. It is to drink a toast in honour of the success of the economic programme as a sign of full support for Moda'i.

On TV last night, Peres accused the "other side" of introducing a "political note" into cabinet meetings which should have been "businesslike. I do not know why they did this. If they have fears about the rotation, they should keep them to themselves."

Peres added that he had given Moda'i the fullest possible backing. "No other finance minister has had an opportunity to work like Moda'i," he said. But that support did not extend to political manoeuverings, he added.

The cabinet fireworks began when Alignment Energy Minister Moshe Shahal complained that the Treasury had, for no apparent reason, halted the transfer of funds allocated to his ministry.

In a bitter attack on Moda'i, Shahal reportedly said: "I can only suggest that you take some legal advice. You don't know what you're doing. You can't manage the economy according to your changing moods."

Peres blasts high interest rates – Page 7

Moda'i is said to have responded: "Do you have any specific complaints?"

Shahal: "Plenty. I would choose a different finance minister if only I could."

Moda'i: "Do you want to replace me?"

Shahal: "If you want to, I am prepared to change places."

Shahal noted that Moda'i's style and behaviour were consistent with "what we're used to from the Liberal party."

He added that the Treasury had only released his ministry's funds

(Continued on Page 7)

Soares in lead in Portugal poll

LISBON (Reuter). – Former Socialist prime minister Mario Soares is likely to narrowly win the presidential election held yesterday, according to first forecasts by Portuguese state television.

The television, which has been accurate in its forecast in the past, said Soares would win from 50 to 52 per cent of the vote compared with 48 to 50 per cent for his right-wing rival, Diogo Freitas do Amaral.

Histadrut: Solel Boneh rescue blocked by 'politics'

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Histadrut officials yesterday accused the Treasury and Likud ministers of blocking agreement on a recovery plan for the ailing Histadrut-owned construction company Solel Boneh "out of political motives."

For some time now, a committee of government, Bank of Israel and Hevrat Ha'Ovdim representatives has been working on a recovery programme for the company, which has debts of some $300 million.

The central bank and the Treasury have so far rejected the Histadrut's request that Solel Boneh be allowed to raise funds from foreign sources at reasonable interest rates. The company cannot cope with an annual interest rate of 100 per cent, "which is what the Bank of Israel has mandated at the dictate of the Treasury," Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said yesterday.

"It cannot be discounted that political motives are guiding the Treasury in its policy towards Solel Boneh," Kessar told the labour federation's central committee.

Senior Histadrut officials believe that Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i is determined to capitalize on the Solel Boneh crisis to reduce the power of the Histadrut and its economic enterprises.

"The current struggle with the Likud over socio-economic policy is essentially political," a senior Histadrut figure told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Moda'i is determined to break the economic backbone of the labour movement."

According to the sources, Moda'i has made his agreement to government assistance for Solel Boneh conditional on Histadrut agreement not to raise wage demands during the forthcoming wage negotiations between the Histadrut, the government and the private sector.



Supporters of Corazon Aquino in Manila flash "L" for laban (or fight) to protest President Ferdinand Marcos's victory in the February 7 elections. (AFP)

Marcos begins fourth term; hits back on fraud charges

MANILA (Reuter). – President Ferdinand Marcos, proclaimed president on Saturday for a fourth term of office, yesterday took the offensive against charges of poll fraud and accused the opposition of cheating and coercion backed by priests and Communist rebels.

As his defeated rival Corazon Aquino called at a mammoth rally estimated at up to two million, for a general strike and a boycott of Marcos-linked banks and businesses, he told a news conference: "I am the President and I intend to enforce the constitution."

"I intend to prove that fraud was committed by the opposition..."

He said priests had been involved in ballot-box snatching and that Communist rebels had prevented voting in at least two areas of the central Philippines.

Marcos met reporters the day after parliament, boycotted by about 60 opposition members, had proclaimed him winner in elections condemned by the Roman Catholic Church and President Reagan as marred by violence and fraud by the ruling KBL (New Society Movement).

Marcos said he would meet U.S. special envoy Philip Habib today. The envoy was sent by Reagan on a fact-finding mission in the wake of the election-fraud charges.

Reagan said on Saturday that "fraud and violence perpetrated largely by the ruling party (was) so extreme that the election's credibility has been called into question both within the Philippines and the U.S."

Marcos also announced that General Fabian Ver had quit as Chief of Staff. This has long been sought by Washington as a first step towards reform of the Philippine armed forces.

Ver, 66, cousin and close confidant of the President, was cleared in December of involvement in the August, 1983 murder of former senator Benigno Aquino, husband of the defeated candidate and, until his death Marcos' chief political foe.

Marcos said Lt.-Gen. Fidel Ramos, Ver's deputy and also a Marcos cousin, would take over as acting chief of staff.

Judge scores prosecution; says wrong man was charged

Court clears heads of Tel Aviv brokerage firm

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Yitzhak and Yael Moritz, the owners and managers of the Moritz and Tuchler brokerage firm, were yesterday cleared of all charges brought against them by the state attorney in the Tel Aviv District Court. Rahel Munk, an internal auditor in the company, was also found innocent of the charges against her.

When Judge Uri Strosman announced his verdict, Yael Moritz burst into tears. The trial began in April 1985 after police investigations into the investment firm's activities. The probe started in the wake of the murder of one of its employees, Ya'akov Alterovitz.

Another employee, Arthur Slavert, had earlier been found to have made large profits by transferring purchases and sales of securities to his account from that of the firm – after the completion of the tansactions and when the net outcome was already clear.

The retroactive transactions were discovered by Munk and reported to the management. The Moritzes caused the transactions to be reversed, and with regard to one specific customer, forced Slavert to recompense the client for his losses.

The main charges against the Moritzes were falsifying entries in the books of a corporation, extortion, fraud, betrayal of trust, conspiracy to defraud and purchase and sale of securities not in the course of trding. The state, represented by Amnon Rudeh, head of the economic crimes division of the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office, had claimed that the firm's owners had forced Slavert, under threat of dismissing him, to co-operate with them in falsifying the books and of extorting money from him. Munk was similarly accused of the same charges or of assisting in these activities.

Handing down his verdict, Strosman reconstructed the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange's trading methods and the internal procedures in the Moritz firm, both for trading and managing accounts, and the bookkeeping procedures used to run them. Basing himself on the testimonies of the accused and of Slavert, Storsman drew a picture that reflected the organizational chaos and sloppy control that had characterized the brokerage firm in the early months of 1983, when the boom in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange gave way to the crash of that year.

Slavert had used the authority given him by the firm to buy and sell on borrowed money (called "margin") on customers' behalf, and then decided which of his 200-odd clients would be credited with purchases that had subsequently appreciated in value, or with shares that had fallen.

Strosman was scathing in rejecting all the charges. He openly expressed amazement that the state had not pressed charges against Slavert, given that he had clearly intended to benefit himself and his friends by misusing his authority and exploiting the administrative problems in the firm's accounting operations.

Strosman identified Slavert as "in common language, a thief."

"He tried to obtain the firm's money in aggravated circumstances," said the judge. He upheld the Moritz's actions as legitimate efforts to retrieve their firm's money from Slavert. The reversal of the transactions and the debiting of Slavert's account were similarly found to be justified and were considered bookkeeping transactions and not purchases and sales of securities, since these had already taken place, and what remained to be sorted out was the accounts to be debited and credited for these transactions.

As regards Munk, the judge noted that she was accused of crimes although she had merely been carrying out her duties to her employer and had done nothing wrong. "It is impossible not to express amazement and consternation at the indictment of Mrs. Munk," he said.

The Moritzes and Munk were defended by advocate Ya'acov Weinroth.

EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT
ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK'S
TAX FREE FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS*
Designed to Satisfy your Mind and your Heart



Winning Yaniv Cohen-Jacobsohn

There are many good reasons for saving your hard earned money in an Israeli bank – and they shouldn't be strictly emotional ones. Good business decisions are made with your head – not with your heart.

We at Israel Discount Bank have good reasons for asking you to save your money with us. Reasons that will satisfy the accountant, as well as the pioneer, in you.

Whenever you deposit funds in our Tax Free Foreign Currency Accounts, you'll earn competitive interest that's tax free. Your account is completely confidential and is accessible anytime.

Your money works for you by earning interest, and it works for Israel by enabling us to expand exports and keep the economy growing.

Israel Discount Bank has over 270 branches and offices in Israel and abroad. Our assets total over 10 billion US dollars, and we are amongst the top 200 banks in the free world.

Why not drop into any one of our branches, or our Tourist Centers located in Israel's largest cities and in most major hotels. We'll be glad to show you how Israel Discount Bank's Tax Free Foreign Currency Accounts will satisfy your mind and your heart.

* For foreign residents, tourists, Israelis residing abroad, new immigrants, temporary and returning residents.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.
TOURIST CENTER (Main Foreign Exchange Branch)
16 Mapu St. (Corner 71 Ben Yehuda St.) Tel Aviv 63577.

Name _____
Address in Israel _____
Tel. in Israel _____ until _____
Address abroad _____

Please send me:
☐ Information on Free Foreign Currency Accounts
☐ Information on Banking by Mail Service
☐ Your publication: Business Review and Economic News from Israel

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Head Office: 27 Yehuda Halevi Street, Tel Aviv 65546, Israel. Tel. (03)637111
U.S. Subsidiary: Israel Discount Bank of New York. Main Office: 511 Fifth Avenue, New York. Tel. (212)551-8500
Other Subsidiary Banks and Offices: Buenos Aires/Curaçao / Cayman / London / Los Angeles / Luxembourg / Miami (2) / Montevideo (3) / Montreal / Nassau / Rio de Janeiro / Santiago/São Paulo / Toronto.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

16.2.86

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	-5	23	0	32	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	-3	27	2	36	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	19	66	27	90	Rain
CHICAGO	-19	-1	-8	18	Rain
COPENHAGEN	-3	27	0	32	Clear
FRANKFURT	-6	21	3	37	Clear
GENEVA	-6	21	1	34	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-7	19	-5	23	Cloudy
HONG KONG	13	55	13	55	Rain
JOHANNESBURG	13	55	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	16	61	Rain
LONDON	0	32	2	36	Cloudy
MADRID	5	41	10	50	Rain
MONTREAL	-7	19	-5	23	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-3	26	1	34	Rain
OSLO	-15	5	-3	26	Clear
PARIS	-3	27	3	37	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	70	35	95	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	20	68	28	82	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-7	19	-2	28	Clear
TOKYO	1	34	5	41	Clear
TORONTO	-7	19	-1	30	Cloudy
VIENNA	-4	25	-2	28	Cloudy
ZURICH	-2	25	-4	29	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Offices in Israel:
Tel Aviv, 41 Ben Yehuda St. (03) 243350
Jerusalem, 30 Jaffa St. (02) 225203.
Haifa, 2 Sea Road. (04) 384655
Beer Sheva, 38 Ha'avot St. (057) 35282.

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cloudy, with rain later in the day.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	54	4–11	14
Golan	75	—11	13
Nahariya	50	—17	18
Safad	75	4–9	11
Haifa Port	51	12–18	19
Tiberias	68	7–17	18
Nazareth	55	8–14	19
Afula	58	5–17	18
Shomron	60	5–14	16
Tel Aviv	60	10–17	19
B-G Airport	65	8–16	19
Jericho	49	8–20	21
Gaza	66	10–17	19
Beersheba	55	6–16	20
Eilat	25	8–22	24

In Memoriam

Prime Minister Peres, government ministers, Labour party officials and members of the family gathered at Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl yesterday to pay tribute to the memory of prime minister Levi Eshkol on the 16th anniversary of his death.

ARRIVALS

Frank Lloyd, of the Marlborough Galleries, guest of Mayor Kollek and the Jerusalem Foundation.

Dekel's file goes to A-G

The police have transferred the file on Deputy Defence Minister Michael Dekel to Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir for review. Dekel's name has been linked to the West Bank land fraud affair.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus told newsmen in Jerusalem yesterday that the "file is still open" and that there are particulars that must still be investigated.

When Dekel was deputy agriculture minister he allegedly signed letters congratulating land contractors on winning approval for setting up new settlements, although that approval had not been granted. (Itim)

Zim deal being negotiated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury yesterday confirmed reports that it was negotiating with the Israel Corporation (IC) on the transfer of that company's shares in the Zim shipping line. The Finance Ministry spokesman added that a special committee was now looking into the matter and would reach a decision in the near future.

IC, a holding company, owns 50 per cent of Zim's capital and the voting rights in Zim. In its financial report for 1984 the Israel Corporation wrote off its investment in Zim and introduced a reserve for future losses totalling $10 million.

If a deal between the government and the Israel Corporation is reached, the government would take over the company and be responsible for its $456m. accumulated debt. Zim had an operating profit of $96m. in 1985 and a net profit of $80m.

7 Golan Druse held

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. – Seven Golan Heights Druse were arrested at the weekend for taking part in pro-Syria demonstrations on the Golan Heights. Five of the seven are from Majdal Shams, the largest of the three Golan Druse villages.

Labour men against Tsur trip to S. Africa

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Opposition is growing in the Labour Party to Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur's proposed visit to South Africa. The visit, for which no date has yet been set, is to encourage the immigration of South African Jewry.

The "Mashov" ideological group, to which most of the party's influential younger members belong, yesterday called on Tsur to cancel his visit because of the "new heights" of racial oppression reached by the regime and the worldwide opposition to apartheid.

"South African Jewry's refusal to immigrate to Israel cannot justify a government-level link with the South African regime," the Mashov statement said.

An Absorption Ministry spokesman said last night that Tsur was seriously considering visiting South Africa, but that a final decision had not yet been made. He stressed that the visit's only goal was the encouragement of aliya, and that Tsur had no intention of conducting official business with the South African government.

The prolonged political crisis in South Africa has prompted a wave of Jewish emigration, despite the government's foreign currency restrictions. But only a relatively small proportion of the emigrants have opted to come here.

A committee representing the Absorption Ministry, the Jewish Agency and the South African Zionist Federation, has been established to coordinate efforts here and in South Africa to encourage aliya. The committee is headed by Tel Aviv lawyer Herzl Katz.

Among options being considered are $10,000 increase in the housing mortgages granted to immigrants, improved access to work opportunities and the granting of credits to South African students by Israeli universities.



Deputy Premier David Levy addresses the demonstration of development town council heads and workers outside the Prime Minister's Office yesterday morning. To Levy's left is Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi. (Eliahu Harati)

Development town workers protest worsening plight

By TSIPI KUPER

"There's nothing left to cut!" municipal workers from some 80 development towns claimed at a demonstration outside the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem yesterday morning.

Some 2,000 workers joined the heads of their local councils to protest against rising unemployment and growing deficits in development towns.

The council heads demanded that the government transfer $40-45 million to cover their deficit. Yitzhak Shulman, spokesman for the committee of local councils which organized the demonstration, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Electric Corporation and Mekorot water company were threatening to cut many develpment towns off if their debts were not covered.

Alignment Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi's attempt to assure the crowd that economic growth was at the top of the government's priorities was met with cries of "Why didn't I get my salary on February 1st?"

Liberal MK Benny Shalita, head of the Menahemiya local council, was booed down when he tried to speak. Likud Deputy Premier David Levy and Shas Interior Minister Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz had better luck. Levy told the demonstration that the government was committed to an immediate solution to unemployment.

A committee of three local council heads was invited to address the cabinet meeting in session across the street.

Shulman later said that Prime Minister Peres, Finance Minister Moda'i, and Peretz had promised to meet the committee later this week, after local council heads had met with an inter-ministerial committee to try to agree on the level of the deficit to be covered.

"If the deficit is not covered, we will close down the municipalities and the local councils next Sunday," Shulman said.

Suspects' remand extended in murder of policeman

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
for The Jerusalem Post

The remand of two suspects in the murder of Jerusalem police intelligence officer Avi Bayazi was extended yesterday in Jerusalem Magistrates Court. Omar Faraj, 21, of Silwan village and Mahmoud Nurin, 25, of East Jerusalem are to remain in police custody for an additional 13 and 14 days respectively.

Both are believed to have travelled in the stolen blue Volkswagen Golf that pulled up alongside Bayazi near Jaffa Gate on December 30. The officer was shot dead as he headed to work in the Old City's Kishle police station.

Police are still searching for a third suspect, 22-year-old Safuan Ben Hosni Dahar of Azariah, who is thought to have shot and killed Bayazi. The murder weapon has not been found and police believe that Dahar is the only one who knows its whereabouts.

Forensic specialists have verified suspicions that gunpowder tracings found on the clothing of Omar Faraj on the day of the murder came from the murder weapon. Faraj's clothing was retreived from a bonfire outside his Silwan home within an hour of the murder.

Faraj's mother, Fatmah, and sister, Kwessar, who were arrested for burning the clothing and destroying other evidence in the Bayazi case, were released last week on bail.

Nurin, who was shot by an IDF patrol on January 2 while attempting to cross the border into Jordan, has been recuperating in Hadassah University Hospital for the past two weeks. Police believe a glove found in the abandoned car used during the shooting matches a glove found in Nurin's possession.

QUAKE. – A strong earthquake measuring 5.2 on the Richter scale on Saturday shook parts of Guatemala and southern Mexico. The seismological institute said in Guatemala City. There were no reports of injuries or damage.

After fifth suicide of Jerusalem pupil

'Teachers must be more accessible for advice'

By JOEL REBIBO
For the Jerusalem Post

High schools must accept responsibility for the well-being of their pupils and build a support system that gives each one a sense of belonging and having someone to turn to in times of stress. That was the advice given yesterday by Shabtai Noy, of the Hebrew University's School of Education.

Noy was speaking to Jerusalem-area school psychologists who were meeting after a yeshiva high school pupil became the capital's fifth teenage suicide in less than four months.

"High school is a tough time when kids search for identity and meaning in life," said Norman Entine, director of the Education Ministry's psychological counselling services, interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

"Teachers must be trained to see their pupils as individuals in the process of development, not just as pupils earning grades. They have to create an atmosphere of accessibility for pupils who need to talk."

Entine stresses that there is no classic suicide personality. "Most of the recent suicides were good students, popular and apparently well-adjusted."

Nevertheless, teachers can be trained to pick up signals that may prevent suicides. Some pupils reveal their real feelings about life through creative writing. Pupils who suddenly lose interest in school or withdraw from friends may also be at risk.

While two of the recent suicides were pupils at yeshiva high schools, Entine does not feel that their longer study day or any religious conflicts pushed them to suicide.

"The religious sector offers pupils the possibility of finding meaning in life through a strong Jewish identity," said Entine.

But Rabbi Haim Lifschitz, a psychologist who heads the Darchei Noam Yeshiva, told *The Post* last night that while most religious high schools offer a reason for life, they do not have psychological background.

"If ideals are imposed dogmatically, they can cause guilt which can lead to suicide," said Lifschitz. "But equally, if there is no goal at all, the young person has no purpose in life."

Entine scheduled a follow-up meeting with senior Education Ministry personnel for Friday.

Fuel prices to drop

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Petrol will cost 3 per cent less and electricity 2 per cent less "within 48 hours," Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said yesterday following a meeting with Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i. Further fuel price cuts are expected in the next few months.

Diesel fuel and kerosene prices are being cut by 5 per cent, *mazut* (heavy residual oil for industry) by 10 per cent, domestic cooking gas by 5 per cent and naphta for the petrochemical industries by 10 per cent.

Shahal said the new prices would be announced as soon as the executive order he is to sign was promulgated and published.

He added that he expected more fuel price cuts, perhaps by April, since the present reductions reflect the drop in world crude oil prices prior to the second wave of price cuts announced by Egypt and Mexico last week.

Mexico has officially notified Israel that the price of its light crude is now $16 per barrel, and its heavy, $13.40 per barrel. This brings the price of the "mix" Israel purchases from Mexico down to "just over $14 a barrel," Avishai Amir, an aide to Shahal, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

He said that the new fuel prices would "more or less" bring Israel into line with most European countries, and that the Energy Ministry's policy remained one of linking fuel prices here to real costs.

Shahal returned yesterday from a political conference in the Netherlands where he also visited the Rotterdam petroleum spot market. In talks there, he was told that trade sources believe the price of crude oil will drop to about $10 a barrel before the end of the year and will stabilize at that level for at least another two years.

Special panel to draft bill allowing TV to close

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon intends to appoint a special panel this week to draft a bill allowing the Broadcasting Authority management to shut down Israel Television.

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir yesterday recommended drafting the bill, as one response to recent work disruptions by television technicians.

A shut-down would be a last-ditch measure, allowing for a reorganization of the television station.

But viewers are unlikely to be affected soon. Authority chairman Micha Yinon said yesterday that it would be difficult to get a closure law through the Knesset. Still, Yinon said, it was important for the public to know the law was being drafted, so that it could pressure the Knesset to pass it should need arise.

Zamir and Navon met yesterday with the Broadcasting Authority management committee to discuss a way of dealing with TV's labour problems.

A lock-out by management was seen as likely to prove ineffective in the face of labour laws that only allow lock-outs as long as workers insist on illegally disrupting work.

Zamir favoured asking labour courts for permission to dock the salaries of those responsible for disruptions. But meanwhile the panel of Justice Ministry, Education Ministry and Broadcasting Authority representatives are to prepare the shut-down bill.

Navon warned the management committee that it would have to think carefully before closing television. "Don't close it," he said, "unless you're sure you can open it again." Closure would mean losing millions of dollars in revenue and severance pay, and could leave too little cash to begin broadcasting again.

54 shipyard workers held for riotous behaviour

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – Fifty-four Israel Shipyards workers were arrested yesterday after forcing their way into the customs and income tax offices downtown and disrupting work there for over two hours.

They are likely to be charged with trespassing, damaging private property, and participating in an illegal demonstration.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus yesterday criticized the shipyard workes for having "gone too far." The situation has become "unbearable," and police had no choice but to arrest the protesters when their activities became "unmistakably criminal," he said.

All 54 will today be brought before a magistrates' court for extension of remands, he added.

The Haifa police spokesman said the men were arrested after refusing to leave the offices despite repeated requests. One shipyard worker collapsed after a scuffle with police and was taken to Rambam Hospital.

Council officials and shipyards works committee representatives are to meet receiver Amram Blum today to discuss the yards' future.

Turkish seamen to be sent home

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Israel is to fly seven Turkish seamen caught last week aboard the Laros 1 off the coast of Gaza back to Istanbul, sources in Jerusalem said last night.

The seven are being held at the Ashkelon police station, together with a Palestinian sailor who was also aboard.

The decision to fly the seven home was announced after the Turkish Foreign Ministry had summoned Israel's charge d'affaires in Ankara, Yehuda Millo, and demanded that the crewmen be allowed to return. The Turkish ministry protested against the "irresponsible attitude" of the Israeli patrol boat crew, which had fired at the Laros 1.

The Turks insisted the incident had occurred outside Israel's territorial waters.

In Tel Aviv, a military source did not deny the Turkish boat had been captured on the high seas. "All our anti-terror operations are carried out in international waters... We only detain suspects, and innocent people never get here."

Israeli officials suspect that the captain, Ashkar Suleiman Yusef, was killed by his own men and not by shots from the Israeli boat. This would explain why no bullet marks were found on the Turkish vessel.

Doctors here are to submit an autopsy report before Yusef's body is flown home.

Before being caught, the crew had been seen dumping goods overboard. A subsequent search of the area revealed inner tubes filled with hashish.



Hebi Asma, 5, of Kafr Kabul in Galilee has been sick from birth. Her symptoms included poor absorption of nourishment, lack of motor control, deafness and stunted growth. The case baffled doctors for years, but recently Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital determined that she had a rare condition involving the absence of Vitamin E. Injections of the vitamin and of pancreatic extracts increased her weight by 2.5 kilos within a month, and most of her ailments have disappeared. Shown with the child, who is to go home shortly, is her mother, and Dr. Serem Freier, head of pediatrics. (Dan Landau)

Sakharov may be freed by June, 'Spiegel' says

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

The West German magazine *Der Spiegel* yesterday quoted unnamed experts close to Chancellor Helmut Kohl as saying they believed Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov would be released in May or June.

In a cover story on last week's East-West exchange of prisoners on the Glienicke bridge in which Anatoly Shcharansky was set free by Moscow, *Spiegel* said the Berlin swap was a rehearsal for a bigger deal – the release of Sakharov.

"Experts in the chancellery reckon that Sakharov could be freed in May or June, in the context of the second summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader (Mikhail) Gorbachev," *Speigel* said. No date for the summit has been fixed.

Sakharov, 64, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, a nuclear physicist and a human rights campaigner is in internal exile in Gorky.

Merab Kostava, an activist from the Soviet republic of Georgia who has been in labour camps and hospital since 1977, is close to death from advanced tuberculosis and will be sent home, a friend said yesterday.

Kostava, 46, was a founder-member of a Georgian group set up to monitor compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

He was sentenced to five years in a labour camp for anti-Soviet agitation and attacking a policeman in 1977, and had his sentence extended in 1981 and again last June.

The friend, speaking by telephone from the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, said Kostava had been hospitalized in Tashkent but that the authorities had decided to send him home because he was close to death.

Meanwhile, former Prisoner of Zion, Gregory Goldshtein and his brother Isai, an aliya activist, have been informed by Soviet authorities in Tbilisi that they will be given exit visas after the Communist Party convention at the end of this month.

'The Jesus boat' apparently predated Jesus by 100 years

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tourism officials were deprived of a potentially powerful lure for Christian pilgrims yesterday when archeologists declared that the ancient boat discovered recently in the Kinneret was probably not, as reported earlier, from the time of Jesus, but from the century before.

"Our first reading, based on pottery found with the boat, is that it is from the 1st century BCE," a senior official in the Antiquities Department told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The well-preserved boat, about eight metres long and three metres wide, was found by two brothers from Kibbutz Ginnosar when the lake receded because of the season's poor rainfall. The find excited tourism officials, who hoped that it could be associated with Jesus and thereby draw masses of pilgrims to the area. The find was reported in the international press, and the Vatican reportedly expressed interest as well.

Initial reports dated the remains to the 1st century CE. Some speculation suggested that the boat had been involved in a maritime battle waged by Jews in the revolt against Rome three decades after Jesus' death.

An Antiquities Department official declined to say yesterday when the boat would be excavated from the lakebed, but he confirmed that an American expert in the preservation of ancient wood is to arrive shortly to inspect the remains.

The rising level of the lake in recent days will now necessitate an underwater excavation.

A dispute on who has jurisdiction over the site is expected between the nearby village of Migdal and Kibbutz Ginnosar. The head of the Migdal local council yesterday told Israel Radio that the site was clearly in his village's jurisdiction.

No injuries in fifth bombing in capital

A bomb went off yesterday morning near a bus stop in Jerusalem's French Hill neighbourhood, causing no injuries. The bomb, which was hidden in shrubbery, was the fifth such blast in the capital in the past two weeks.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus yesterday urged bus drivers and passengers to be especially alert for suspicious objects. Kraus said that police were doing their best to detect such devices before they were planted by searching automobiles at road blocks on highways leading from the territories to Israel.

Airline pilots want gov't to cut their working hours

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

TEL AVIV. – "The worst time is the morning, when you're sitting in the cockpit of a plane heading east at the end of an all-night flight," says El Al Boeing 767 captain Yitzhak Gonen. "That's when the rays of the morning sun envelop you, your eyelids feel heavy, and you order one cup of black coffee after another.

"After long hours of doing nothing but sitting, drowsiness becomes a serious threat," he added.

Gonen, who is also chairman of the Israel Air Line Pilots Association (Ialpa), cited his own experience to explain why he and his colleagues are demanding that the transport ministry issue new regulations restricting the hours a pilot may fly.

He said that airlines don't plan to overwork their crews, but that it sometimes happens, nevertheless.

El Al's labour contract, for example, provides that pilots work fewer hours than the government-permitted maximum but a loophole enables management to demand the maximum.

Thus, under present regulations, a pilot may be called upon to fly an aircraft for 12 hours even if he has spent the previous 12 cramped in a seat in the passenger cabin beside restless children. Only Ethiopia's regulations are as bad as Israel's, he charged.

Sometimes captains decide it is just too risky to take off – and postpone departures, sources in El Al's management and staff say.

Gonen recalled one instance in which he flew from Cologne at midnight to New York, and was expected to report in the late afternoon for an overnight flight to Amsterdam. Two sleepless nights in a row were too much, and he asked El Al to find a replacement.

"El Al tried, but didn't find a substitute," he said. So he postponed departure by two hours.

However, he said that there is psychological pressure on a pilot who postpones departure, keeping hundreds of passengers waiting while he and his crew try to get some rest.

The transport ministry did set up a team of experts – including representatives of the Civil Aviation Administration (CAA), El Al, Arkia and the pilots association – to draw up new proposals, but the committee recently ended its deliberations without reaching any agreement.

The pilots, who at first had demanded considerable slashing of their work hours, eventually backed the CAA proposals that a crew of two pilots flying a Boeing 737 could be expected to be at the controls for a maximum of eight hours a day, if they took off between 7 a.m and 2 p.m. They should be expected to fly for a maximum of seven hours if they left between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The crew can be expected to work more if it is augmented, and if pilots have at least a two-hour break, the proposal says.

But El Al and Arkia rejected these proposals. An El Al spokesman contacted yesterday declined to discuss the matter.

At Arkia, company secretary Dan Ya'ari said they would settle for the FAA regulations in the U.S. which provide for fewer flying hours than are now permitted here. Israeli CAA recommendations were too restrictive and would force Arkia to increase its staff of pilots by nearly one-third, he said.

This would raise the airline's costs drastically and make it more difficult to compete with foreign carriers.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu, who has the authority to rule on the matter, is expected to meet with the pilots's representatives soon.

Gonen says his union will give full backing to any pilot who postpones a flight because he is tired.

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved

HERBERT EPHRAIM

The funeral will take place today, Monday, February 17, at 3 p.m. at Savyon Cemetery.

Melita Ephraim
Ilana and David Katz
Elad, Einat, Neta
Katz, Meron, Littman, Flachs Families

m250-25-122

هكذا من الاصل

Sharon 3rd in poll – and smiling

ANALYSIS
SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. – The recent Herut Party internal elections left neither party leader Yitzhak Shamir nor running challenger David Levy with a clear-cut majority of delegates to the party's convention on March 9. But if that leaves Ariel Sharon running third, that may suit him just fine.

For it is in Sharon's best interests to block Levy's path to the party leadership, since he cannot afford to have a younger man take over and thus spoil his own chances.

Sharon needs to have Shamir continue at the head of the Herut helm, but he also needs a Shamir weak enough to depend on him. In the absence of a clear-cut majority for any single group, Sharon may well become the pivotal force he has always wanted to be, barring any Shamir-Levy accommodation of sorts.

Who really won the Herut elections? It still depends on whom one listens to.

Shamir's people speak of 45 per cent for their man, 35 for Levy and the rest for Sharon.

Levy's supporters claim that their side garnered 45 per cent (down from their initial claim of 80 per cent), that Shamir managed only 30 per cent and that the remaining 25 per cent went to Sharon. And Sharon, they say, is for the time being in alliance with them.

The Sharon side has it all divided much more neatly: everyone got a third of the vote, which makes their chief equal to the others.

Who is telling the truth? Possibly they all are. Even the official results, to be made public this week, will not end the battle of claims and counter-claims. For the plain fact is that no one will really know any better until the convention, or the new central committee which it is to elect, is asked to rule on some crucial issue or choose the next party leader. Only then will there be an ultimate test of loyalties among a volatile group of people. Until then, all factions may judge the same people as theirs, and consider the same results as their victories.

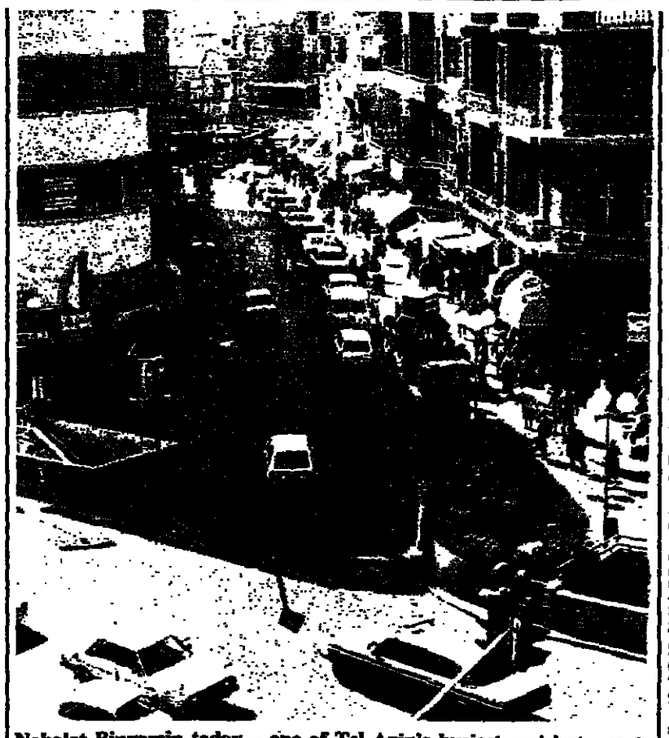
And if that were not enough, the elections are not really over. A small second round is scheduled for tomorrow when the Herut moshav movement is to elect another 150 delegates, and the Judea and Samaria settlements are to choose 50 delegates. The moshav movement and the settlements have been seen as very loyal to Shamir's man Michael Dekel. But the latest rumblings have it that this is no longer certain.

Party branches last week elected some 1,100 delegates. A special committee will be able to add on 191 "notable public figures," who either did not run in the branches or failed there and now seek to be co-opted. But while Shamir controls this committee he cannot count on only appointing his supporters. Top Levy camp figures such as MK Micha Reiser and MK Yehoshua Matza, or Sharon supporter Gideon Gadot, who all failed to be elected in their own branches, will now have to be co-opted through this committee.

The final contingent of 150 delegates will come from the small La'am faction which just a few months ago merged with Herut.

Although Shamir suffered a blow when the party court last Friday invalidated the central committee decision that would have allowed him to co-opt nearly 200 more delegates to represent "nation-wide party sectors," he may bolster his position by adding some delegates favourable to him via the notables committee. The La'am delegates, too, are seen as largely favourable to Shamir, and if he does not suffer too great a setback in the moshavim, his may yet be the strongest faction on the convention floor.

Commenting on the Friday decision, a party elder statesman told *The Post*: "Had we reserved quotas, we would have ended up much like the Labour Party. It would have turned Herut into an oligarchy in which the speedy upward mobility possible for newcomers and almost total unknowns would have been obliterated. Thus far no other party has as many young and new faces as Herut. It is good that the party court made sure this would remain so."



Nahalat Binyamin today – one of Tel Aviv's busiest, noisiest, most traffic-clogged streets. (Yosef Lior)

Pedestrians get back a busy street – Nahalat Binyamin

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Nahalat Binyamin, one of Tel Aviv's busiest, most traffic-clogged streets, located alongside the outdoor Carmel Market, is to become a pedestrian mall and undergo a major face-lift within the next nine months, city engineering officials said yesterday.

Nahalat Binyamin, which is used by more than 100,000 pedestrians daily, will be closed to traffic as of March 16. All vehicular traffic will be directed to alternative routes.

The transformation of Nahalat Binyamin, which will cost the municipality $500,000, is intended to make the once-prestigious street – now run-down and dirty – into an attractive promenade and shopping centre. It is part of a plan to "return the city centre to the pedestrians," city engineer Shamai Asif told a press conference.

"For many years, pedestrians in Tel Aviv have been neglected in favour of vehicles, with sidewalks getting narrower and noise and pollution growing," he said. "We think the city was meant first and foremost for pedestrians."

The planned changes spell the end of the thoroughfare as the city's "bargain-basement", because the shops are expected to be upgraded.

The new pedestrian way will be paved with decorative concrete cobblestones, and lined with trees and shrubbery, wooden benches, cafes and shops along 350 metres (from Allenby to Grozenberg street).

Nearby streets, including King George, from which most of the traffic flows into Nahalat Binyamin, will bear the brunt of the change and the city is already widening surrounding intersections in preparation.

City loans and other incentives are to be given to the shop owners on Nahalat Binyamin to encourage them to renovate their buildings and enlarge their stores. The street continues to Sheinkin Street, which the city is also busy renovating, and part of Sheinkin may also be turned into a pedestrian mall in the future.

Apart from the 350-metre section of Nahalat Binyamin, the following streets are also to be closed to traffic: Rambam, from Allenby to Hatavor; Mohilever from Nahalat Binyamin to Shefer; Hashomer from Nahalat Binyamin to Hacarmel.

Scotching claim Shcharansky was a spy

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"What do I think about Shcharansky? You mean the spy?," the taxi driver said to me on Friday morning. "Say, how much money do you think he got from America?"

I was riding to the Plaza Hotel in Jerusalem to meet McGill University (Montreal) law Professor Irwin Cotler, a key figure in the campaign that finally brought Natan-Anatoly Shcharansky to Israel.

Cotler had been concentrating on the legal aspects of Shcharansky's indictment, conviction and conditions of confinement. Now he finds himself concentrating on scotching, once and for all, the Soviets' espionage allegation against Shcharansky. Over the years, this has gained hold not only among Israeli taxi drivers, but also in certain intellectual and even establishment circles, and among some of the wider public.

Said an American Jewish guest in the dining room of the Plaza Hotel: "Maybe he (Shcharansky) should have been more careful about getting involved in espionage."

Cotler flew in on Monday as soon as news of Shcharansky's release was confirmed. He and Shcharansky met and spoke for the first time on Thursday afternoon, and Shcharansky told Cotler how he had first learned that people in the West were trying to do something about his situation.

In August 1979, Cotler went to the Soviet Union on one of many visits connected with his advocacy of the causes of many refuseniks and Prisoners of Zion, (a growing number of whom are in Israel), and of such non-Jewish dissidents as Andrei Sakharov.

(Cotler has also been representing African black nationalist Nelson Mandela.)

He brought along with him an 800-page "brief" that he had prepared, rebutting, on legal grounds, the Soviet prosecutor-general's charges against Shcharansky. On August 19, Cotler was expelled from the Soviet Union. The pretext: attempted espionage.

Shcharansky was then being held incommunicado, and knew "only the Soviet version of the world." But among his permitted reading matter was the latest copy of the English edition of the official Soviet *New Times* newspaper. It contained the following story, as Shcharansky related it to Cotler on Thursday:

"The spy Irwin Cotler, masquerading as a lawyer, came on an espionage mission to Moscow on behalf of the spy Anatoly Shcharansky."

At this point, Cotler says, Shcharansky said to him: "When I read that, I already liked you."

The article continued: "The spy Irwin Cotler brought with him, as part of his espionage material, a letter from American senators." And *New Times* printed the entire letter.

This letter, included in Cotler's 800-page legal brief (a copy of which he gave Shcharansky on Thursday), was "An open letter to Anatoly Shcharansky" by eight U.S. senators who had met him in Moscow on June 29, 1975. It was contained in a statement entered into the *Congressional Record* of July 26, 1978 by one of the senators.

Shcharansky told Cotler on Thursday: "If the newspaper had not printed that letter, I would not have known that anything was happening on my behalf in the West. I then somehow got a message to those senators thanking them."

The article continued: "The spy Irwin Cotler failed in his espionage mission, in the same way that the spy Anatoly Shcharansky failed in his espionage mission."

On Thursday, Shcharansky told Cotler: "They were wrong. Spy Anatoly Shcharansky is sitting here in Jerusalem today with his lawyer, spy Irwin Cotler. We succeeded. They failed."

But the battle continues. Cotler continues the battle to get Shcharansky's conviction annulled, on the grounds that the charges were "false, absurd, and in violation of the Soviet legal system."

"Advocacy in the West may result in the release of prisoners in the Soviet Union, or at least in an improvement of confinement conditions. There is no guarantee of it. But without advocacy, it is not likely to happen," Cotler told me on Friday.

Cotler denies that there is a dichotomy between quiet diplomacy and loud, public action. "Those who say there is one," he asserts, "are victims of the 'either-or' fallacy. The two tacks reinforce each other. Without the noise outside, there is nothing to discuss inside. But quiet diplomacy must not be silent diplomacy. Quiet diplomacy must also be accountable."

Jordan makes its own comparisons

By RON JOURARD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Anatoly Shcharansky's arrival in Israel did not go unnoticed in Jordan, but for the Hashemite kingdom the former Prisoner of Zion was no hero. An opinion piece in the Amman daily *a-Dastur*, compared Shcharansky to Dr. Azami Shu'abi, of al-Bireh, who was expelled from Israel last month for alleged activity on behalf of a Palestinian terror organization. The article was written by Isa Shu'abi, a cousin of the deportee.

Both Shcharansky and Shu'abi, the writer notes, were born about 38 years ago. But although Shcharansky, "like any Soviet youth, had an incontestable right to an education and a job and a right to build his personal life," he became estranged from his country, rejected it and even plotted against it.

Shu'abi, in contrast, was "like the other children of the poor and downtrodden peasants for whom the future was unsure," yet he wanted to build his country, and sought the general good.

While Shcharansky was imprisoned for "spying for the U.S.," Shu'abi was arrested on charges of "loving his homeland" and was deported for the "crime of commitment to the future of his people," the article continued.

"Today," it concluded, "after a citizen's struggle for his homeland has ended and another settler has begun tilling his spot, the only true consolation capable of healing Azami's wounds, is the knowledge that all the welcome accorded Shcharansky cannot erase the fact that he is a spy who betrayed his country."

In a second Jordanian paper, the semi-official *a-Sha'b*, Shcharansky inspired another comparison: this time with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed by the U.S. in the 1950s for passing secret information on the atomic bomb to Russia.

"The western and Zionist media," the paper said, "have tried to make Shcharansky into a symbol of the hope of three million Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Before the world these media have tried to portray these Jews as yearning for freedom and for the return to the Israeli homeland. This at a time when the Jews who wanted to emigrate did not number more than several hundred. And those who did want to emigrate 'to their homeland' went straight to New York, with its myth of money running through one's fingers. And in the end the emigrant so desirous of freedom is found driving a cab, and the woman emigrant is found on 42nd Street....

"There are dozens of peoples, different in respect of their roots, religion and language. So why should the only ones seeking freedom be the Jews?" the paper asks. "And why should Shcharansky – an agent of U.S. intelligence – be the symbol of the Jewish demand for freedom? Do not the millions of Moslems, Buddhists and Catholics also love and demand freedom?

"Shcharansky," concludes the writer, "is not a symbol of those seeking freedom in the Soviet Union. Rather he is an agent of a foreign power and is no different whatsoever from the spy Rosenberg and his wife who betrayed their American homeland."

ARMY BERETS. – The Israel Defence Forces will soon add purple to its array of brown, red, blue, green, black, grey and white berets. Chief of General Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy has decided that soldiers of the Givati infantry brigade are to wear purple berets, the IDF spokesman has announced.

Lord Balfour: Won't say a word against Israel

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

One has the vaguest suspicion that Lord Balfour was expecting the question. "I'm his great-nephew actually. A.J. Balfour never married. I can't say I remember much about him, to be honest. I was only four-years old when he died."

Arthur James Balfour, who served as foreign minister in Lloyd George's coalition government, is remembered as the signatory of the Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917, declaring British sympathy with Zionist aspirations for a Jewish "national home" in Palestine. He died in 1930.

Lord Balfour is making his first visit to Israel to attend the World Conference of Friendship Leagues, in his capacity as president of the Edinburgh Friends of Israel and admits to knowing "absolutley nothing" about the country.

Born in Scotland in 1925, Lord Balfour was educated at Eton and served in the Merchant Navy. He worked in the steel and building industries until his father died in 1968, when he inherited his farm and the estate on which he was born.

He speaks with an Edinburgh-tinged accent, and describes himself foremost as "a farmer" these days, preoccupied with the problems of running his estate.

His interest in Israel stems both from his great-uncle and his father, who lectured for various Zionist organizations.

Lord Balfour was invited to become president of the Edinburgh Friends when the organization was founded 12 years ago and says that Scots, and particularly those in the Church of Scotland feel very close to the land of the Bible. In the House of Lords he has always spoken up on Israel's behalf, though he says he has had little opportunity to achieve anything concrete on Israel's behalf at Westminster.



Lord Balfour (Joel Fishman)

His is an uncritical friendship; he won't say a word against Israel and, one suspects, won't hear a word said against it.

He won't ever be drawn on Lebanon, speaking only of the "tragedy of Christians being killed by Arabs and vice versa."

While he admits to some "concern that Israel literally crossed the border," he feels that it is "equally realized that for Israel to establish peace, it must first have secure borders that it can defend."

He apologizes for cutting our interivew a little short, explaining that "I shall have to be back on parade shortly," parade being his word for the conference sessions. He sees me out with the stern admonition that I call him Lord Balfour and not include his first name, Gerald, in his title. "Otherwise," he says in tones of deep displeasure, people will think I am a marquis."

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Phone repair service

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If your phone is out of order and you want to report the problem from a phone in another dialling area, you can now do so.

Until now, the "16" repair service operated only locally. Thus, subscribers who tried to report a breakdown of phones in another area were told: "Sorry. Call from the same dialling zone."

The *Tikuphone* service now allows subscribers to report phone breakdowns from another dialling zone between 7.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. After that, a recording takes over. The service is meant to take complaints only from another dialling code.

The following are the Tikuphone numbers; call according to the location of the phone that is to be repaired: Ashkelon (851) 31600; Beersheba (057) 421600; Jerusalem (02) 661600; Ra'anana (052) 37816; Tel Aviv (03) 621600; Netanya (053) 41600; Holon (03) 623333; Petah Tikva (03) 9220000; Ramle (08) 220000; Rehovot (08) 460000; Ashdod (055) 22000; Haifa (04) 668899; Afula (065) 97977; Safad (069) 74777; Hadera (063) 32838; Nahariya (04) 929616; and Tiberias (067) 92777.

Judea and Samaria are not included in the service.

WHO health targets for Israel programme

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The World Health Organization is to cooperate with Israel in health care for the elderly, environmental health and the battle against cancer and heart disease.

This was decided last week following the week-long visit here of J.E. Asvall, WHO European region director.

Last summer Israel left the WHO's Mediterranean region and joined the European region.

Asvall did not visit the West Bank, and, contrary to earlier reports, did not refer to the issue of infant mortality there.

WHO-Israel cooperation will be marked in local celebrations on April 7, World Health Day, with government and the Histadrut participation.

Man killed burgling policeman's apartment

TEL AVIV. – An off-duty policeman shot and fatally wounded a man who broke into his Bat Yam apartment early Saturday morning, it was reported yesterday.

Yosef Varasno allegedly broke into the second-storey flat at 5:30 a.m. When the residents discovered him, he grabbed a kitchen knife and threatened them with it. The owner then reportedly shot him with a pistol. The wounded man jumped from the window and died several minutes later in the courtyard of the building.

The police said yesterday that an officer had been appointed to look into the circumstances of Varasno's death.

Campaign to press for seat belts in cities too

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The National Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents yesterday launched a campaign to persuade drivers and passengers to use seat belts within city limits.

Under the present law, seat belts are compulsory only outside city limits. Transport Minister Haim Corfu is opposed to the compulsory wearing of seat belts in cities, claiming that Israel's climate makes seat belts uncomfortable.

Council director Shmuel Bougler told a press conference here yesterday that he intends to try to convince Corfu to withdraw his opposition. "We also want to make it compulsory for back-seat passengers to use seat belts," Bougler said.

Haifa hikes rates

HAIFA. – The city council decided yesterday to raise the municipal rates *(arnona)* for 1986/7 fiscal year in line with the rise in the cost-of-living index.

The increase of 167 per cent over last April's rates was approved by 20 votes to four – despite widespread opposition from businessmen and from the Haifa Labour Council.



UN Middle East commander, Major-General Emmanuel Erskine, serves during a game of tennis at the Tiberias Ganei Hamat Hotel recently. Erskine is to leave his post soon after seven years in the region and is to be replaced by Unifil commander General William Callaghan. (Leon Minster)

Taba talks recess

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). – The Egyptian delegation to the Herzliya talks on the Taba dispute left for Cairo yesterday, reporting that there had been some progress. The talks will resume in Egypt in early March.

The latest sessions were held in a "cordial atmosphere," according to Israeli delegation heads Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, and Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche. But difficult problems remain to be worked out, they said. Israel agreed in January to arbitration of the dispute over the narrow strip of land south of Eilat.

A case of the wrong section of the law

TEL AVIV. – Charges against Maccabi Tel Aviv soccer club and Ramat Gan Stadium manager Zvi Abromovitch, for staging a match on the Sabbath in breach of municipal by-laws, were dismissed yesterday by a Tel Aviv Magistrates' Court judge.

The prosecution had charged that the club's game against Maccabi Sha'arayim on Saturday December 28 last year was played in breach of section 5 of the municipal by-law.

Dismissing the charges, Judge Yitzhak Baraj quoted section five, which states simply that places of entertainment must not be opened between midnight and eight the next morning on any day that is not a legal day of rest.

The sabbath is a day of rest, the judge pointed out, and furthermore the match, even with an unusually long extended period for injury time, could not possibly have been played at any time between midnight and eight a.m.

Slight increase in legal abortions

The number of legal abortions last year increased only slightly despite expectation of a larger rise due to the worsening economic situation, according to Health Ministry statistics released on Friday.

There were 19,659 abortions approved by the relevant committees last year, compared with 18,948 legal abortions in 1984.

The ministry has no statistics on the number of illegal abortions performed last year.

U.S. college branch to open in Jerusalem

A four-year liberal arts college in English is to be established in Jerusalem. The first full class of the American College – Jerusalem, a division of Touro College, New York, is to open in January, 1987. The curriculum, to include a pre-medical course, will be identical to that taught in New York.

Save At Your Own Tempo

Now you can use standing orders to make monthly deposits in Bank Hapoalim's savings plans, provident funds and mutual funds.

With standing orders, you choose the investment channel, savings period and monthly deposit sum that suits your financial resources and needs.

If you already have a standing order for saving, now's the time to bring it up to date. This way you'll be able to accumulate an even greater amount, one that will help you realize your future plans.

Give a standing order at any Bank Hapoalim or American-Israel Bank branch, and save at your own tempo.

Bank Hapoalim BM

Ounat | Karmon | Shifrin | Naraman

גראנולה ירושלים

MORE THAN 25% LESS NATIONWIDE*

SPECIAL OFFER ON ALL GRANOLA PRODUCTS

NUGGET SNACK 350g	NIS 2.95	NIS 2.75
GRANOLA WITH COCONUT-PINEAPPLE 400g	2.95	2.75
GRANOLA WITH APPLE 400g	2.95	2.75
GRANOLA CINNAMON FLAVOUR 400g	2.95	2.75
GRANOLA WITH RAISINS 400g	2.95	2.75
GRANOLA WITH BANANA AND CAROB 400g	2.95	2.75
GRANOLA CINNAMON FLAVOUR 750g	4.75	4.30
GRANOLA WITH RAISINS 750g	4.75	4.30
GRANOLA WITH APPLE 750g	4.75	4.30
ROLLED OATS 500g	2.75	2.35
PURE BROWN SUGAR 500g	2.95	1.80
TOASTED BRAN 400g	2.95	2.45

* This special offer is available until 31.3.86 in all supermarkets and select food stores

telma

Fierce battles rage as Iraq seeks to recapture strategic Faw port

NICOSIA (AP). – Fierce ground, air and sea battles raged near the northern tip of the Persian Gulf yesterday as Iraq tried to recapture the strategic port of Faw, which controls its sea access to the gulf, according to military communiques of the warring sides.

Iraq said its forces launched a three-pronged attack overnight to flush the Iranians from the strategic Faw triangle that juts into the gulf between the Kuwaiti island of Bubyian and the Shatt-al-Arab estuary. Iran said its forces "liberated" more land in the area, further tightening the noose and "immobilizing" the Iraqi navy at the Umm-Qasr naval base.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (Irna), monitored here, reported 2,000 Iraqi troops were killed in a major battle west of Faw during the night. This brought to 12,700 the total number of Iraqi soldiers Iran claims to have killed since it launched its "Val Fajr-8" offensive across the Shatt-al-Arab waterway on February 9.

Iraq in turn claimed its forces killed more than 25,000 Iranian troops in counter-attacks against positions captured by the Iranians along the Iraqi western bank of the waterway extending from Faw in the south to the Howeizeh marshes northeast of the city of Basra.

The claims of the combatants cannot be verified because neither side allows foreign journalists into the war fronts.

Irna said heavy ground and air battles continued north-west of Faw and east of the Khor Abdallah inlet which leads to Umm-Qasr. Iran brought in its navy helicopters to provide support for its advancing forces, it said.

Irna added that the overnight advance towards Umm-Qasr "liberated" another 50 sq.km. bringing the total of over 800 sq.km. under Iranian control in Faw.

The official Iraqi news agency Ina said Iraqi forces have hit Iranian positions with thousands of tons of bombs and missiles during some of the heaviest fighting of the war.

A military spokesman said Iraqi warplanes flew another 300 missions from early morning to 2 p.m. yesterday against Iranian troops on the west bank of the waterway. The battlefield was littered with Iranian bodies.

Foreign diplomats, meanwhile, said satellite surveillance showed an Iranian buildup at Susangerd and other border towns near the Hawizah marshes north of Basra.

They suggested the Iranians might launch an attack there to ease pressure on their troops further south. (AP, Reuter).

Soviet workers deplore CP secrecy

MOSCOW (AP) – A campaign for less secrecy in Soviet life went one step further yesterday when a newspaper printed demands for the Communist Party and trade unions to make public the results of their meetings.

The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, daily organ of the party's Central Committee and a firm proponent of recent calls for openness, printed the demands for less secrecy as a part of the discussion preceding this month's party congress.

It lent extra weight to the publication by commenting, "Unfortunately, it really is so: we know much more news about the most remote African country than we do about what happens in our own home."

Letter writer Yuri Manekov, a driver from Chuvashskaya region between the industrial town of Gorky and the Volga River, complained that "in our works, the workers don't even know what decisions the trade union takes."

Manekov said he attended a trade union meeting and, when asked by other drivers what was discussed, he answered their questions.

Trade union officials then complained that someone had publicized what went on at the meeting, Manekov reported.

"Surely, he said, "the duties of the trade union committee are not just to help the management, but to defend the interests of the workers. How can it keep secrets from them?"

"Openness" has become a watchword of the campaign for less corruption and better work discipline since Mikhail Gorbachev became Communist Party leader last March, and is emphasized daily in the current pre-congress discussion in the media.

The pre-congress debate – traditionally a time for airing public views on all social matters – led the authoritative party daily *Pravda* last Thursday to print rare calls to abolish special amenities for the elite and to cleanse party ranks regularly.



Dozens of dead crows are deposited in front of the town hall in Bergen, Holland, at the weekend by the "Animal Liberation Front," an organization protesting the use of the killed crows to protect flower bulbs from pecking birds. (AFP telephoto)

France stuck with Duvalier as U.S. says he's 'undesirable'

PARIS (Reuter). – The U.S. has declared the ousted Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier an undesirable alien and will not allow him into the country, the U.S. embassy in Paris said yesterday.

An embassy spokesman said the U.S. had no intention of taking Duvalier off France's hands, adding: "Under U.S. law Duvalier is inadmissible as an undesirable."

He said Duvalier, who fled to France on February 7 aboard a U.S. air force plane, had no visa and as an "undesirable" would under no circumstances be allowed on U.S. soil.

He also said Washington believed Duvalier could pose a serious security problem because of the large number of Haitian exiles in the U.S., many of whom fled their homeland to escape the 28-year dictatorship of the Duvalier family.

Duvalier had been warned that the U.S. has an extradition treaty with Haiti, spokesman Phil Brown said, adding: "He may well be subject to extradition if he went to the U.S."

Earlier yesterday Duvalier's lawyer Sauveur Vaisse said France intended to fly the former president-for-life to New York but that the plan was halted at the last minute because of U.S. objections.

France allowed the expelled dictator temporary refuge here and gave him eight days to find permanent sanctuary. The deadline expired on Saturday. His continued presence has embarrassed the French government which wants him to leave.

The Foreign Ministry had denied trying to put the ex-president on a plane back across the Atlantic, and a spokesman confirmed that no country had yet been found to take Duvalier.

8 killed in S. Africa riots as UK mediation team arrives

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). – Riots killed eight people in racially segregated townships as a Commonwealth mission arrived in South Africa yesterday to promote dialogue between the government and the black community.

Clashes between riot squads firing shotguns and teargas and crowds of residents in Alexandra near Johannesburg left three black people dead and a black policeman severely burned, police and eyewitnesses said.

They were a black woman shot dead and two black men whose bodies were found after the unrest, which flared during a funeral Saturday and simmered overnight.

Alexandra remained tense, but soldiers who formed a protective barrier between the township and nearby rich white suburbs Saturday were withdrawn.

Five other people died in separate riots in the Cape Province, taking the death toll in more than two years of violence to at least 1,110, of whom 99 died this year.

Three members of the Commonwealth committee meanwhile arrived at Johannesburg – former Australian prime minister Malcolm Fraser, former Nigerian head of state Olusegun Obasanjo and World Council of Churches President Nita Barrow. They were shielded from reporters and left for Cape Town. Four more Commonwealth figures are scheduled to join them.

Libya urges truce in Chad

TRIPOLI (AP). – Libya yesterday called for an immediate halt to renewed fighting in Chad and a resumption of efforts to find "a peaceful solution" to that nation's civil war, the Libyan news agency Jana reported.

The statement came as France announced its air force yesterday bombed an airfield in northern Chad that Libya has used as a support centre for rebel forces in their week-old offensive against the government of President Hissene Habre.

In Paris, Defence Minister Paul Quiles said that in attacking the airfield, about 900km. north of N'djamena, the Chadian capital, "France is manifesting its determination to help Chad in the face of a foreign intervention.

Something 'alt-neu' at Oxford U.

OXFORD (Reuter). – Yiddish is undergoing an unlikely academic revival among the medieval courtyards and spires of Oxford University.

Oxford, where the language was first taught in 1972, is now acknowledged as the premier institution of Yiddish scholarship in Europe and the third most important world centre for its study after New York's Columbia University and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"It is certainly an astonishing development, involving non-Jewish as well as Jewish students," said David Patterson, president of the Oxford Centre for Hebrew Studies.

Oxford also boasts its own Yiddish author, 30-year-old Elinore Robinson, a non-Jew who learned the language at the university and has been hailed as a major new writer of short stories and novels in the tradition of Nobel Prize-winner Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Yiddish is spoken by an estimated 4.5 million people, concentrated in the U.S. and Israel, according to Dovid Katz, a New York-born research fellow who has been teaching Yiddish at Oxford since 1978.

"The largest concentration is still the last generation of Eastern European Jews born before the Holocaust. But they are obviously dying out and the vast majority have not passed the language on to their children," he said.

But, he said, "People suddenly realized that an entire culture, a rich heritage of drama and poetry, humour, satire, philosophy and history, was in danger of passing away."

He said the emergence of Oxford as a centre for Yiddish studies was not as incongruous as it might appear.

"Hebrew has been studied here for 500 years and Oxford's Bodleian Library probably contains the best collection of old Yiddish books in the world," he said.

The collection was brought together by an 18th-century rabbi from Prague and acquired by the Bodleian in 1829. It includes 5,000 rare books and manuscripts dating back to 1530.

Today, students can earn a bachelor's degree and post-graduate qualifications at Oxford. Katz expects to have seven doctoral students next year.

The highlights of his year are the world's premier annual Yiddish academic symposium, which attracts experts from all over the world, and a month-long intensive language course held every summer, the only one of its kind in Europe.

Two of the regular instructors are Elinore Robinson and Christopher Hutton, a non-Jewish academic studying for his doctorate in Yiddish linguistics.

Katz has also launched the world's first Yiddish academic journal to appear in a generation and is about to begin publishing a literary magazine. In his spare time, he is working on a Yiddish-language computer programme.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Soviet cruise ship sinks off New Zealand

WELLINGTON (Reuter). – A Soviet cruise liner sank in a remote New Zealand bay last night, but the ship's chief officer said all but 25 of the 740 passengers and crew were safe.

Rescue officials said that the 20,352-ton Mikhail Lermontov sank in 33 metres of water about five hours after it hit rocks and was holed in heavy rain and poor visibility.

A ferry boat reported it had picked up about 600 people, and others had been taken on board a cement carrier and a New Zealand naval fisheries patrol boat.

A New Zealand air force plane was searching for possible survivors as rescue officials said some passengers or crew could be on drifting liferafts.

Singapore's premier adds his son to cabinet

SINGAPORE (Reuter). – Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's son, Lee Hsien Loong, will join his father's cabinet, it was announced yesterday.

The prime minister's office said Lee Hsien Loong, 34, had been appointed acting minister for trade and industry in succession to Tony Tan who will retain his Education Ministry Portfolio.

Lee Hsien Loong entered politics in December 1984 when he was the country's youngest army general.

Top prison official shot dead in central Lisbon

LISBON. – Portugal's director-general of prisons, Gaspar Castelo Branco, was murdered on Saturday night near his home in central Lisbon, police said.

They said he was shot in the head by one or more gunmen who then fled.

A telephone caller to a local radio station later claimed the attack on behalf of the underground "People's Forces of April 25" – the date in 1947 when Portugal's dictatorship was overthrown.

The caller said Castelo Branco was killed because of the treatment of guerrilla suspects in custody. (AFP, Reuter)

42 injured in latest Canadian train collision

BERNIERES, Quebec (AP). – Forty-two people were injured when a passenger train smashed into a freight train that was stopped on a siding on Saturday morning in this town near Quebec City, rail officials said.

The accident was the third involving passenger trains in a week. One week ago, 26 people were killed in the head-on train collision near Hinton, Alberta. Two railway workers died in another Alberta train accident later in the week.

Blacks, Jews, Arabs and gays at N.Y. rally

PHILADELPHIA (AP). – About 2,000 people marched through downtown Philadelphia on Saturday after an anti-racism rally that denounced apartheid, anti-Semitism and the plight of the homeless and unemployed.

All People's Congress, a New York-based group, organized the march and rally, described by police as one of the largest protests in the city in years.

Among the groups represented were the African National Congress, the New York City-Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, the Sholom Aleichem Club, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and the Philadelphia Lesbian-Gay Task Force.

Tamils kill two Sri Lankan troops, wound four

COLOMBO (Reuter). – Tamil separatist guerrillas killed two soldiers and wounded four in a battle with security forces yesterday in Sri Lanka's northern Jaffna district, a Sri Lankan Defence Ministry spokesman said.

He said the number of rebel casualties in the fighting at Elephant Pass was not known, but several might have been killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, a guerrilla group said it plans to release a British freelance journalist who was kidnapped four weeks ago in eastern Sri Lanka.

SPORTS

The flag flies in Nairobi

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – Amit Noar, 18, received a very warm welcome at the just-concluded annual ATP tournament in Nairobi, Kenya, where he became the first Israeli tennis player ever to compete in black Africa.

"Both Kenyan officials and players were most friendly and helpful," Noar told me on Saturday night. "It was great to see our flag flying at the tournament and lots of Israelis came to watch my matches. I accepted an invitation to return to Nairobi next year and will recommend other Israelis to come too. It is definitely a good place to play."

On court, Naor won two singles qualifying matches, before losing in the first round of the main draw to fourth-seeded Loic Courteau of France – only going out 8-6 in the third set. Noar's two ATP computer points lifted him to 429 in the world rankings among the 1,000 players listed. In doubles, he and West German *Ulf Fischer reached the* quarter-finals, resulting in the Israeli NO. 5 climbing from 756 to 572 in the standings.

Immediately upon his return home last week, Noar began his military service.

Israel's fourth-ranking Gilad Bloom, 19, is competing in the ATP's four tournament Italian satellite circuit, which gets under way today near Milan. Bloom, who started his army service six months ago, is currently 448 in the world singles rankings.

They miss free throws in NBA

Israeli sports fans who watched the wonders of the NBA All-Stars game on Mabat Sport on Saturday will be amazed to learn that they miss free throws in the NBA, as if they were only mortals.

Isiah Thomas scored eight of his 34 points in overtime on Saturday night to lead the Detroit Pistons to a 134-133 National Basketball Association victory over the Philadelphia 76ers.

Thomas, who gave Detroit a 134-131 lead with 52 seconds remaining in the overtime, drew an offensive foul from Philadelphia's Julius Erving as time ran out.

Detroit had a chance to sew up the victory with seven seconds left in overtime, but Earl Cureton missed two free throws. Two seconds earlier, Philadelphia's Moses Malone who scored 36 points, missed two free throws at the other end of the court.

Andrew Toney hit a short jump shot over Thomas that pulled the sixers to within 134-133, with 46 seconds left. Erving forced the overtime with two free throws with 28 seconds left in the fourth quarter.

In other games it was Pacers 105, Cavaliers 99; Jazz 104, Kicks 97; Bucks 112, Nets 94; Sonics 112, Bullets 106.

Gilbert overcome by lobs

BOCA RATON, Florida (Reuter). – Thierry Tulasne of France upset American Brad Gilbert to advance to the fourth round of the International Players Tennis Championships. Tulasne, ranked 23rd in the world and seeded 19th, beat 13th-seeded Gilbert 7-5, 6-2. The victory was one of the big surprises of the tournament. The American has been one of the most successful players this year. He defeated John *McEnroe at the Masters, Connors* and Edberg in winning the U.S. indoor title and extended Ivan Lendl, the world's top player, in the Pro Indoor Championships. But, against Tulasne, he was unable to get his serve and volley game working.

"I got tired. Tulasne took a lot of wind out of me with his lobs," Gilbert said. "I should have been more patient and waited longer at the baseline."

"I won because I hit nice lobs at the right moment," Tulasne agreed. "People also told me if I hit right to his forehand it would bother him."

Other winners: Mats Wilander, Stefan Edberg, Jimmy Connors, Guy Forget, Jimmy Arias, Peter Lundgren, Joakim Nystrom, Andres Gomez, Michael Robertson.

Shahar Perkis and Amos Mansdorf lost 6-4, 5-7, 6-2 to Scott Davis and David Pate in the doubles. Perkis and Penny Barg lost 7-6 (7-1), 6-2 in the mixed doubles.

NFL Hall of Fame

CANTON, Ohio (AP). – Fran Tarkenton and Paul Hornung were among five former National Football League players named for acceptance in the Hall of Fame.

The others were defensive back Ken Houston, linebacker Willie Lanier and running back Doak Walker.

The selection committee is made up of one media representative from each National Football league city plus a 29th member from the Pro Football Writers Association.

SCOREBOARD

NHL: Canadiens 5, Flyers 3; Capitals 4, Kings 1; Blues 5, Bruins 1; Maple Leafs 4, Blackhawks 3; Penguins 9, Canucks 4; North Stars 4, Whalers 1; Islanders 6, Devils 5.

GOLF. – Tom Watson, with 283, leads in the Honolulu Open, followed by Paul Azinger 204. Gary Player leads the PGA Seniors with 209, followed by Lee Elderef with 212.

SOCCER. – The FA Cup game between Tottenham and Everton was postponed owing to snow and frost. In Division One, Coventry and Birmingham drew 4-4. Leading English goal-scorers: Lineker 29, Dixon 21, Newell 21, McAvennie 20.

CRICKET. – England 371 and 177/5 (Lamb 60 n.o.), Jamaica 222. England B 240 for 3 (Randall 92, Slack 85) vs Sri Lanka.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 School Broadcasts **14.00** Rega and Dodli **14.25** The Earth **14.45** *Follow Me* **15.00** *Making Magic* **15.25** *No Secrets* **15.50** 100 Famous Paintings **16.00** Separate peace **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland. Part 1 of a 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll
18.00 *Problems of High School Children*

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 Fame – drama series
20.50 Beauty Spot – tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Near Ones and Dear Ones – Israeli Series
22.00 This Is the Time
22.50 Bulman. Part 10 of a 13-part suspense series starring Don Henderson: I met a Man who wasn't There
23.60 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Carol Burnett and Friends **21.10** To be announced **22.00** News in English **22.20** Dallas

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A north):
13.00 Woody Woodpecker **13.00** Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Spiderman **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** *Happy Days* **18.30** Laverne & Shirley **19.00** News **20.00** Magnum P.I. **21.00** Another Life **21.30** NBA **3.30** 700 Club **23.30** 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Leclair: Sonata for the Flute, Viola de Gamba, and Harpsichord; *Vivaldi*: Concerto for Violin, 2 Celli and Strings (Mozart London Players)
7.30 Hadyn: Symphony No.47 (English Chamber/Barenboim); *Stamitz*: Wind Quartet, Op.8, No.2; Mendelssohn: Piano Concerto No.1, Op.25 (Schiff, Bavaria Radio/Dutoit); Schubert: Quartet in G minor (New Israeli); Beethoven: Symphony No.7 (Vienna/Abbado)
9.30 Zelenka: Sinfonia Concertante; Boccherini: Guitar Quintet; Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole (Francescatti, New York/Mitripoulos); Brahms: Quartet No.3, Op.67 (LaSalle); Dvorak: Symphony No.4, Op.13 (London/Kertesz)
12.05 Schubert: String Quintet, Op.163 (Tel Aviv and Yampolsky)
13.00 Vivaldi: Oboe Concerto (Holliger, I Musici); Schubert: Trio, Op.99 (Galimir, Varga, Nadas); Ravel: "Daphnis et Chloe," Suite No.2 (Houston/Commisiona); Debussy: La Demoiselle elue (De Los Angeles, Boston/Munch); Haydn: Quartet, Op.12, No.3 (Aeolian); Mozart: Symphony No.31 (English Chamber/Barenboim)
15.05 Nikolai Bedinski Choir and Orchestra: "Meditations on Wisdom"
16.00 Mozart: Divertimento, K.439b; Schumann: Symphony No.3 (Gewandhaus for soprano, baritone, Konwitschny); Grieg: Two Tunes, Op.34; Dvorak: "Stabat Mater" (JSO/Wilcox)
18.30 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra – Telemann: Concerto for Recorder, Cello and Orchestra (Markus, Yampolsky, Mendi Rodan); Weber: Clarinet Concerto No.1 (Ettlinger, Alfredo Antonini); Mark Lavry: Harp Concerto (E. Lavry, D. Robertson); Saint-Saens: Havanaise (A. Sadeh, Rodan); Berlioz: "Nuits d'ete" (J. Alberts, Lukas Foss)
20.05 Suk: "Spring"; Smetana: 2 Czech Dances
20.30 Saarland Symphony Orchestra, Wolf-Dieter Hauschild conducting – Siegfried Mathus: "Response" (1977); Grieg: Piano Concerto (Lazar Berman); Beethoven: Symphony: Symphony No.8
22.30 Folkmusic from Peru, part 3
23.00 *Arthur Schnabel plays Sonatas* by Beethoven – Sonata No.8, Op.13, "Pathetique"; Sonata No.11, Op.22

First Programme

7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Jewish Traditions
18.47 Bible Reading
19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Night Connection

Second Programme

7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Safe Journey
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Matters of Interest
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Free Period – education magazine
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22.05 Jazz Corner
23.05 Treasure Hunt

Army

7.07 "707" – with Adi Talmor
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
11.05 The Old Days – with Orly Yaniv
13.05 *Israeli Style – with Eli Yisraeli*
15.05 What's Doing – with Erez Tal
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Economics Magazine
19.05 Radio Radio
20.05 Israeli Hit Parade
21.00 Mabat – TV newsreel
21.30 *University on the Air (repeat)*
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Personal Questions

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4.30, 7, 9
Eden: White Nights 4.15, 6.45, 9.15; **Edison:** Commando; **Habira:** Back to the Future 4.30, 6.45, 9; **Kfir:** Rocky IV; **Mitchell:** Target 6.45, 9.15; **Orgil:** Year of the Dragon 4, 6.30, 9; **Orna:** Crazy Weekend; **Ron:** The Lover; **Semadar:** Purple Rose of Cairo 7, 9.15; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** When Father Was Away on Business 6.45, 9; **Beit Agron:** Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom 5; Koyaanisqatsi 7.30; Emerald Forest 9.15; **Cinematheque:** Last Tango in Paris 7; Metropolis 7; Les Parapluies de Cherbourg 9; The Cohens and the Kellys in Paris 9.30

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Naked Face 5, 7.30, 9.30; **Beit Leissin:** Fright Night 11.15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** Back to the Future; **Chen 1:** Year of the Dragon 4.15, 7, 9.45; **Chen 2:** American Flyer 5, 7.20, 9.45; **Chen 3:** Marie 5, 7.20, 9.45; **Chen 4:** Doin' Time 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; **Chen 5:** The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7, 9.40; **Cinema One:** For Those I Loved 5, 8; **Cinema Two:** Purple Rose of Cairo; **Dekel:** White Nights 7, 9.30; **Drive-In:** Les Ripoux 7.15, 9.30; Sex film, 12 midnight; **Esther:** Crazy Weekend; **Gat:** Plenty 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Gordon:** Choose Me; **Hod:** Death Wish III; **Lev I:** Target 1.30, 4.50, 7.15, 9.30; **Lev II:** Destiny 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; **Limor Hamehudash:** Prizzi's Honor 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Maxim:** Birdy 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Mograbi:** Commando; **Orly:** And the Ship Sails On 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Paris:** When Night Falls 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Peer:** When Father was Away on Business 4.15, 7, 9.30; **Shahaf:** The Lover; **Studio:** Jagged Edge; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** Clockwork Orange 7, 9.30; **Tchelet:** Deer Hunter 6, 9; **Tel Aviv:** Rocky IV; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Favorites of the Moon; **Zafon:** Ran 6.15, 9.30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Im Lauf der Zeit 7; A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy 10

HAIFA 4.30, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: Back to the Future 4.30, 7, 9.15; **Armon:** Commando; **Atzmon:** Death Wish III, 4.30, 7, 9; **Chen:** Rumble Fish; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Kaos 6, 9; **Morish:** closed for renovations; **Orah:** The Lover. 4.30, 7, 9.15; **Orly:** Jagged Edge 6.45, 9; **Peer:** Crazy Weekend; **Ron:** Rocky IV, 4, 6.45, 9.15; **Shavit:** Ran 6, 9; **Rav-Gat 1:** Year of the Dragon 3.45, 6.30, 9.15; **Rav-Gat 2:** White Nights 3.45, 6.30, 9.15; **Centre Culturel Francais:** Coup de Torchon 9.30

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Crazy Weekend 5, 7.15, 9.30; **Lily:** Prizzi's Honor 7, 9.30; Romancing the Stone 4.30; **Oasis:** Year of the Dragon 6.50, 9.30; **Ordea:** Death Wish III, 7.15, 9.30; **Ramat Gan:** For Those I Loved 6.45, 9.30; **Rav-Gan 1:** Marie 5, 7.30, 9.40; **Rav-Gan 2:** Birdy 5, 7.20, 9.45; **Rav-Gan 3:** American Flyer 5, 7.20, 9.45; **Rav-Gan 4:** Plenty 4.30, 7.10, 9.40

HERZLIYA
David: Crazy Weekend 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Hechal:** Rocky IV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Tiferet:** Commando 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; **Daniel Hotel:** King Solomon's Mines 7.15, 9.30

HOLON
Migdal: Year of the Dragon 7, 9.30; **Savoy:** Rocky IV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Birdy 7, 9.30; Deadly Weapon 5

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Rocky IV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Rocky IV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Amadeus 9.30; Never Ending Story 7

DRIVE CAREFULLY

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 5.75 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 115.74 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Two Artists, Two Landscapes, works by Shalvah Segal and Eli Shvadron. ◊ Traditional Jewelry, Permanent Display. Jewish Ethnographic Jewelry. ◊ Contemporary Art from Museum Collection ◊ Milestones in Israel Art, major works of this century plus audio-visual programme (Ayala Zacks Abramov Pavilion and Spertus Hall). ◊ Building in Jerusalem, computer games to building with stone ◊ The Cosmic and the Divine, Andean textiles. ◊ Ancient Mirrors, display of Mirrors from Different Cultures ◊ "Nerot Mitzvah", Ideas for Light in Jewish Ritual. ◊ Placescape: 14 artists present versions of surrounding landscapes (Paley Centre, near Rockefeller Museum). ◊ Permanent collection of archeology, Judaica and ethnic art. ◊ **Rockefeller Museum: closed** till Feb. 28. ◊ **Visiting Hours: Main Museum:** 10-5. At 11 – guided tour of museum (English). At 3: guided tour of Archeology Galleries (English).

Conducted tours

HADASSAH – Guided tour of all installations * Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. * Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

AMIT WOMEN. (Formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.

Miscellaneous

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3.30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holidays 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St. Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No.15.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Dan Kutka (1938-1979). Sculptures, drawings, paintings, photographs. Museum Collection. Museum Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-9. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** Scopes of Contemporary Drawing from Kunstmuseum Basel. **Visiting Hours:** Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 5-7. Fri. 10-1. Sat. 11-2.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Ya'acov Hefetz, Sculptor; 17 Naive Artists. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shikmona finds. Music and Ethnology – Jewish costumes. 20 porcelain pieces from the Fela and Natan Celnik collection, U.S.A. Open: Sun.-Thur. and Sat. 10-1; Tue. and Sat. also 6-8. **Ticket includes admission to National Maritime, Prehistory and Japanese Art Museums.**

Miscellaneous

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640640.

Vol. CXXXV—No. 46,687
Sunday, February 16, 1986

Copyright © 1986 The New York Times

The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW

Printed and distributed in Israel in association with The Jerusalem Post

هكذا من الاصل

Marcos's Victory May Be Costly for His Country



Magnum/Susan Meiselas

'Whatever may have happened today, and what will still happen, don't be afraid.'

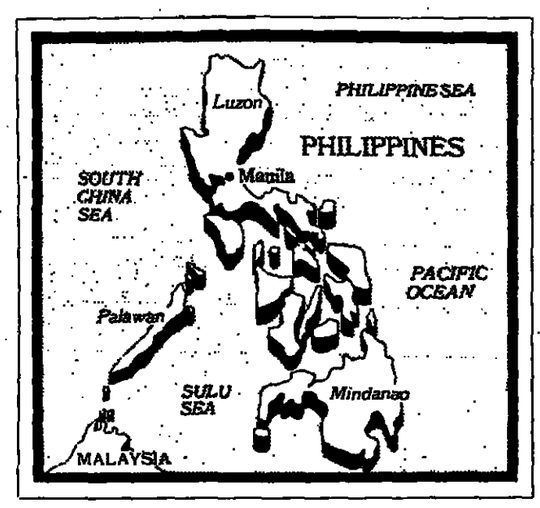
—Jaime Cardinal Sin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, on election day.



Sygma/Matsumoto

'One of the most shameful frauds ever perpetrated against a people in the name of democracy.'

— Corazon C. Aquino.

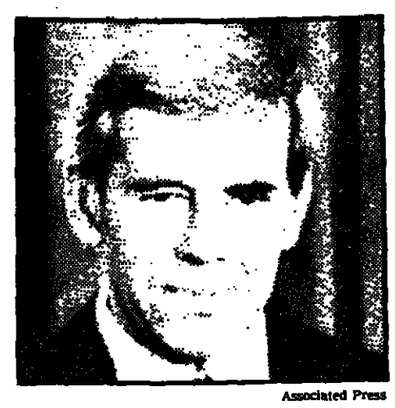




Associated Press

'It has already become evident, sadly, that the elections were marred by widespread fraud and violence, perpetrated largely by the ruling party.'

—President Reagan's statement yesterday.



Associated Press

'There were so many votes miscounted, recounted and never made that this election is fatally flawed.'

—Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, head of the official American observer group.

What Comes Next?

By SETH MYDANS

MANILA

THE election is over, a winner has been declared. But in their campaigns and in the turbulence last week that followed the vote, President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Corazon C. Aquino triggered fears, anger and dissilusionment in the Filipino people that could threaten the stability of the country for months, possibly years.

Would Mr. Marcos would seek revenge on Mrs. Aquino's followers, now that he has been officially re-elected? Would she be able to sustain the momentum of her frustrated opposition? What roles would be played by the growing leftist opposition or the nervous Reagan Administration? And to what extent might the Philippines slip into violence. The questions, largely unanswerable, weighed heavily on the nation.

Nine days after the balloting, the actual numbers have become largely irrelevant since the two candidates, each claiming victory, refuse to back down. The National Assembly, controlled by Mr. Marcos's supporters, said he had won with slightly more than half the vote. Mrs. Aquino has said she believes she won with a majority of 60 to 70 percent.

On his side, Mr. Marcos had the letter of the law — a voting process he is widely seen to have manipulated through fraud and violence by his supporters, and the counting of ballots in the National Assembly, which was also controlled by partisans who used parliamentary tactics to push through the proclamation of his victory. On her side, Mrs. Aquino seem to have captured the spirit of the land, an outpouring of popular sentiment that, in the view of influential Roman Catholic Church leaders and of the majority of American observers who traveled here to monitor the election, demonstrated a national will for a change in government.

Mr. Marcos is posed to employ the full powers of the office he refuses to relinquish — the courts, the police and the military. Mrs. Aquino vows she is prepared to defy them, relying, she says, on demonstrations and civil disobedience.

After delaying for two more days while the Assembly argued over procedure — allowing time, American observers said, to manipulate the results — the counting finally got under way on Wednesday. Mr. Marcos was banking on a swift completion of the official electoral process — the vote count, victory declaration and inauguration — and the force of law to close off his opponent's options and wear down her supporters, as he has done in past bouts with criticism. He appealed for calm and said he forgave "all those who have hurt or attacked me." He added: "I don't want any violence in the streets, although we are prepared for them."

Mrs. Aquino speaks of a prolonged struggle in which she intends to drive the President from power. But he is tough, with a strength of will that enabled him to outlast 20 years of challenges. Still, Mrs. Aquino, new to the battle, has a quiet stubbornness that seems to have the President off balance.

Throughout the campaign, both sides played to audiences that were swelled by American observers. Both modified their stands on Communism and on the presence of two vital American bases in response to concerns as seen in Washington. This weekend, with the arrival of President Reagan's envoy, Philip C. Habib, the American role became even larger. Supporters of both candidates hoped for an endorsement. Mr. Marcos appeared to be counting on Mr. Reagan's worry that a new government might open the door to Communist influence or imperil the American bases. His latest statements seemed to be pitched directly to the American President.

Supporters of Mrs. Aquino, facing the realities of power still in Mr. Marcos's hands, seemed to be hoping that the United States might manage what the election had failed to do: remove him. Yesterday, the White House issued the latest of a series of zigzagging comments, a statement by President Reagan saying that it had become sadly evident that "the elections were marred by widespread fraud and violence, perpetrated largely by the ruling party." A Manila businessman, having exhausted other possible scenarios, even fantasized privately of the landing of United States Marines as a last hope to force Mr. Marcos to accept defeat.

Last week, with the official vote swinging his way, Mr. Marcos laughed at the notion that he might board an American aircraft and leave the way President Jean-Claude Duvalier left Haiti. "Why don't we bet on it?" he told CBS News. "This is the biggest joke that I have heard so far." Mr. Marcos's apparent success in holding onto power is a reality that Mrs. Aquino and other Filipinos are already taking into account. In a rally scheduled for today, Mrs. Aquino's supporters said, they expected her to be acclaimed as President by her followers and to announce an initial program of civil disobedience. She had the backing of the Catholic church, which has emerged as something of a shadow opposition to Mr. Marcos through its nationwide organization of churches and community groups.

In a strongly worded statement last week, the 130-member Catholic bishops' conference condemned fraud, intimidation and harassment of voters that it said "point to a criminal use of power to thwart the sovereign will of the people."

"Yet despite these evil acts, we are morally certain the people's real will for change has been truly manifested," it said, in an indirect endorsement of Mrs. Aquino's claim to victory. The bishops added that if the Government that has employed these tactics to stay in power does not step aside, "it is our serious moral obligation as a people to make it do so."

In the election, the Filipino people demonstrated a commitment to democracy, casting their votes against physical odds that are foreign to contemporary American experience. Mrs. Aquino's supporters said that the bodies of 10 of her supporters had been found, mutiliated and decapitated. Another Aquino lieutenant, Evelio Javier, a former provincial governor, was also gunned down last week. Observers from the United States, the country that brought democracy to the Philippines, could witness scenes of people literally embracing ballot boxes to guard their votes from men with guns, knives and bamboo staves. In the evening, when the polls had closed, the observers could watch as frightened schoolteachers, nuns and election clerks crouched with flashlights in the dark outside municipal halls, counting votes with trembling hands while the armed men who had driven them from polling places looked on.

It was in this context that many Filipinos reacted with expressions of anger and despair yesterday when the National Assembly proclaimed Mr. Marcos the winner.



Reuters

Evelio Javier, a former governor and Aquino campaign aide who was killed by masked gunmen in a town square, 'climbed from the water bleeding and ran and two of the men kept shooting and running after him.'

—a witness



Woodfin Camp/Charlyn Zlotnik

'Let's forget about this childish display of petulance just because our figures don't agree.'

—President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines.



The New York Times/Paul Hosefros

'An all-out effort to steal the election by massive fraud, intimidation and murder.'

—Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia.

The President Defends His Choices

Even Some Republicans Find the Budget Hard to Live With

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

CHICAGO — Manny Hoffman is the mayor of Homewood, a suburb south of Chicago, and an active Republican. But at a hearing conducted by the House Budget Committee here last week, the mayor lacerated President Reagan's spending blueprint and said it would deprive towns like his "of the tools we need to revitalize and maintain our economies." When the Mayor was asked how Homewood could continue to provide the same services with less money, he answered, "It's a good trick if you can do it."

That theme was sounded across the country last week as the committee held hearings in five states, and members of Congress spent a weeklong recess listening to voters back home. The President wants to eliminate about 40 programs and make deep cuts in many others; the people who run those programs and benefit from them are starting to holler. Representative William H. Gray 3d, the Pennsylvania Democrat who heads the budget panel, summed up the testimony this way: "What folks are saying is, they don't like the President's choices."

But the President gave as good as he got, assailing his critics as wasteful weaklings who would rather raise taxes than trim the fat from Government. "The bad old days of runaway inflation, economic decline and national despair are gone," Mr. Reagan said at a fund-raising event in St. Louis for Christopher Bond, a former governor who is running for the Senate in Missouri. "But the crowd of big spenders and big taxers who created the mess are still lurking in the wings."

Reducing the deficit is now accepted as gospel in Congress, and as Mr. Reagan told The Washington Post in an interview last week, "the only argument now is which way." But that argument is hardly a minor one, and the differing viewpoints expressed by Mr. Gray and Mr. Reagan are likely to dominate the economic debate on Capitol Hill this spring.

Erupting Argument

The argument over national priorities has erupted periodically, like an active volcano, but this year is different. Congress is operating under a new law that mandates a balanced budget within five years, and the lawmakers are already under greater pressure to reach a deficit-reduction compromise.

The Democrats staged their hearings in large part to focus attention on the President's specific budget proposals, which they think will sell badly with middle-class voters who depend on Government loans to educate their kids and on Federal health insurance to treat their parents. Republicans boycotted the hearings and denounced them as a "charade," but Representative Marty Russo, a Chicago Democrat, shot back: "If my President proposed this budget, I'd run and hide, too."

Mr. Reagan and his Republican allies decided to revive a time-tested tactic by labeling the Democrats "taxers and spenders" who want to pilfer workers' paychecks to finance a bloated bureaucracy and discredited welfare schemes. At his news conference Tuesday, the President threatened to veto any tax increase sent to his desk and said, "I think taxpayers want Congress to get their own house in order." And in his weekly radio address yesterday, Mr. Reagan renewed his attack on the welfare system as a "national tragedy" and called for its reform.

The President has had great success with this theme in the past, but there were signs that the Democrats might be scoring some political points. While Mr. Reagan argues that the "bad old days" of economic crisis are past, areas such as the industrial Middle West are still plagued by sluggish growth and persistent unemployment. And many officials, Democrat and Republican alike, told the budget panel here that the President's program would wipe out the Federal assistance they need to kickstart their recovery.

The political stakes were demonstrated by the President's appearance for Mr. Bond in Missouri, a state that is suffering from slumping farm prices and the loss of jobs to foreign competition. The Democrats thought enough of their chances in Missouri to select Lieut. Gov. Harriett Woods, Mr. Bond's opponent, as one of four party officials to appear on a national response to the State of the Union address. And Senator John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican who Mrs. Woods almost unseated two years ago, is one of the leading critics of the Administration's trade policy.

Mr. Reagan and the Republicans are hoping that voters in Missouri and other key states will accept their argument that budget austerity now will result in greater prosperity in the future. And a Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll last week showed that Americans ranked the deficit second only to nuclear war as the most important problem facing the country. However, the poll also reinforced the Democrats' belief that people do not like the cuts recommended by the President. For instance, 86 percent opposed slicing Medicare and 69 percent favored keeping the Small Business Administration, one of the programs Mr. Reagan wants to eliminate. The poll, which sampled 1,597 adults nationwide, has a margin of error of 3 percent.

A poll conducted by Hickman-Maslin, a Democratic consulting firm, also showed Mrs. Woods leading Mr. Bond by 14 points among voters who had made up their minds. If that sort of trend starts showing up in other states, Republicans in Congress could very well start abandoning the President and his budget with a vengeance as they run for their political lives.



Associated Press

Representatives William H. Gray 3d, left, and Marty Russo at hearing on Federal budget in Chicago last week.

East and West Germany Edge Closer

2

The World

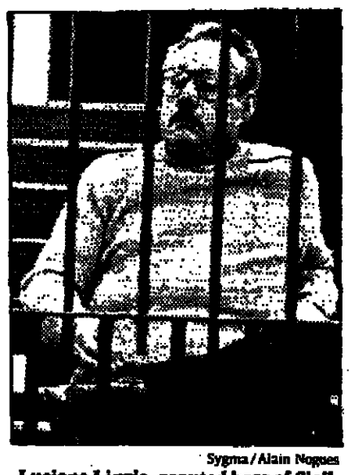
Rumors Swirl but Mandela Stays Behind Bars

President P. W. Botha of South Africa may have thought he was speaking purely in the abstract when he offered to consider freeing Nelson Mandela if the Soviet dissidents Anatoly B. Shcharansky and Andrei D. Sakharov were let go together with a South African commando captured in Angola. But last week, when the Soviet Union freed Mr. Shcharansky, the pressure rose for the release of the 67-year-old African National Congress leader, who has been in prison for more than two decades serving a life sentence for sabotage and plotting revolution.

South African newspapers speculated that he would be freed soon and exiled to Lusaka, Zambia, where the congress has its headquarters. But his wife, Winnie Mandela, said after visiting him last weekend that he had rejected that idea. "When one is released from prison, one goes home," she said. But she acknowledged that, if he returned to his home in Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg, "there would be widespread jubilaton, and that could have other implications."

Mr. Mandela's participation is widely considered — but evidently not by President Botha — to be a necessary component of credible negotiations on black political rights and on ending the violence in which 1,100 people have died since September 1984. Perhaps despairing of Mr. Botha's ability to deal with demands for black representation in government, two members of the opposition Progressive Federal Party have resigned their seats in the segregated national Parliament: the party leader, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, quit two weeks ago and Alex Boraine followed last week.

Their party won 18 percent of the vote in the last general election and has little chance of gaining power while conservative Afrikaner whites control the system.



Sygma / Alain Nogues

Luciano Liggio, reputed boss of Sicilian Mafia, behind bars at trial in Palermo, Italy, last week.

The Mafia Goes On Trial in Sicily

The general in charge of Sicilian law-enforcement and at least a dozen officials investigating the Mafia had been killed. So there were 2,000 policemen guarding the grounds when the trial of 473 defendants accused of Mafia-related crimes opened last week in a new $18 million concrete courtroom inside a Palermo prison compound.

The indictment, which filled 8,607 pages, described a multimillion-dollar heroin trade with American purchasers, the murders of 12 Italian officials and 85 other people, and offenses such as money laundering, "delinquent association" and auto theft.

Using a law passed after the 1982 murder of the senior police official, Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, who was gunned down in Palermo with his wife and bodyguards, investigators have found evidence of million-dollar transactions in Italian and Swiss bank accounts. The prosecution planned to call Tomasso Buscetta and 30 other former Mafia figures who have broken the organization's vow of silence.

But convictions are by no means assured; 113 of the defendants are fugitives. And Italian law limits detention before sentencing to two years. Unless their cases are completed by deadlines in November and in March 1987, large groups of defendants who have already spent months behind bars will be freed.

Verbatim: Unlikely Allies

'For the first time in its history, the United States could ally itself with an Indian cause.'

Russell Means

a leader of the American Indian Movement, ending a trip to Nicaragua and promising to campaign for United States aid to the Miskito Indians, who oppose the Sandinista Government there.

Iran and Iraq Are At It Again

The war between Iran and Iraq, which began in September 1980 and has survived frequent lulls, erupted again last week. Iran, promising that it had no intention of invading Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, contended that its troops had invaded southeastern Iraq, killed 10,000 enemy troops, taken 1,400 prisoners and were marching north from the Persian Gulf oil port of Fao to Basra, Iraq's second-largest city. Iraq said the attack had been thwarted and 2,400 Iranians killed.

A State Department official said the attack "has apparently been turned back with heavy losses." American analysts doubted that the offensive would lead to a conclusive battle. Rather, one Administration official called it "the annual rainy season bash," in Iraqi marshlands at a time when superior Iraqi tank forces get stuck. Iraq said that Iran had used chemical weapons but gave no casualty report. Iran said Iraq had dropped chemical bombs from planes and had also shelled battle zones with "mustard and nerve gases and also cyanide derivatives."

James F. Clarity, Milt Freudenheim and Richard Levine

The Shcharansky Release

East and West Germany Are Speaking the Same Language

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

WEST BERLIN — The passage of Anatoly B. Shcharansky across a snow-incrusted bridge in this divided city last week had implications that went beyond the Russian dissident's own passionate story. His journey to freedom, a reunion with his wife and a new home in Israel also affected the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and, perhaps more significantly, between the two German states.

At the loftiest level, the liberation of Mr. Shcharansky came from discussions between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev at Geneva last November, a reflection of the American thesis that improved ties between Washington and Moscow must not be limited to arms control but must also cover human rights. The Soviet leader evidently reckoned that Moscow's priorities would be better served with Mr. Shcharansky out of prison than in. President Reagan said he hoped the release was "just a start" and that the Soviet Union would continue to relax restrictions on emigration. Mr. Reagan also took a softer tone than the State Department had used on the question of Moscow's delay in agreeing to a date for Mr. Gorbachev's expected visit to Washington this year.

For Israel, Mr. Shcharansky's release seemed to revive the possibility, still somewhat remote, of renewed diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. But perhaps obscured in the exhilaration of the occasion was the trade's heavy German-German component: four of the eight accused spies exchanged with Mr. Shcharansky were Germans and, of symbolic import, the swap took place on German soil; East Germans made a deal with West Germans. The man who brokered the trade for the Warsaw Pact, Wolfgang Vogel, is an influential East Berlin lawyer who has direct access to Erich Honecker, the East German leader, through his chief of staff, Joachim Hermann.

The exchange was a curious one. With the exception of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Mr. Shcharansky was the best-known Soviet dissident prisoner. He was ultimately traded for five relatively low-level Warsaw Pact agents. The secret negotiations for his release, which included feelers for the freedom of Mr. Sakharov, had dragged on for months, but quickened and jelled only after the Geneva summit. Yet formally they did not amount to a superpower deal but were triangular, involving directly only the Americans, West Germans and East Germans. American negotiators came away with the distinct feeling that the two Germanys were using the occasion, as one put it, "to enlarge their room for maneuver."

Both Germanys have learned that efforts to improve their bilateral ties work best when the superpower relationship is on the mend. When Mr. Honecker tried to sail into chilly Soviet-American winds in 1984 and visit Bonn, he was hauled back to port by the Kremlin. Since then, both he and Chancellor Helmut Kohl have moved forward in less dramatic fashion. A landmark cultural agreement is ready for signing. Another on environmental protection is expected soon. The East Germans have cultivated warm, almost fraternal, links with the West German opposition Social Democratic Party, which in turn has invited Horst Sindermann, the president of East Berlin's rubber-stamp legislature, to Bonn next week. Mr. Sindermann, by some measures the third-ranking politician in East Germany, will also see Chancellor Kohl.



Gamma-Liaison / Zoom '77

Anatoly B. Shcharansky and his wife, Avital, in Jerusalem last week.

The Sindermann sortie is seen by some here as a dry-run for an eventual visit by Mr. Honecker, though both East Berlin and Bonn have dampened speculation that a trip is imminent. In his tenative steps toward Bonn, Mr. Honecker must beware of getting too far ahead of Moscow. And while many analysts of Soviet affairs believe that Mr. Gorbachev is mapping an ambitious West European policy, he has not yet shown signs of abandoning an inherited posture of trying to isolate or ignore West Germany.

A few commentators have found it inappropriate, and certainly ironic, that German-German accommodation has been hastened over an exchange of spies (excepting Mr. Shcharansky and perhaps one other man in the swap). East Germany is thought to be responsible for three-fourths of the Warsaw Pact's ongoing espionage efforts in the Federal Republic, and the Kohl Government last year was badly shaken by a series of defections and disappearances of agents.

In an editorial, the normally sober Frankfurter Allgemeine adopted a mildly joking tone, observing that gentlemanly spy exchanges on the Glienicke Bridge might encourage the impression that espionage was "a new form of contact sport that will ultimately become played in polite society." "Treason will no longer be the right expression," the newspaper worried. "But the way things stand, free Germany gets the short end of the stick."

Bitter Memories and Hopeful Signs on the Way Out

A few days after he landed in Israel last week, Anatoly B. Shcharansky, speaking in English, told of his imprisonment and his release at a news conference in Jerusalem. Excerpts follow:

The first months after arrest were probably the most difficult, from the point of view of adaptation to the new situaton. Because those first months and first days they were trying their best to persuade me, as they declared to all the world already, that I am a spy, they have nothing to do but sentence me to death if I wouldn't change my position and wouldn't agree to collaborate with them. It was a short period, I think, of some months, to get accustomed to this idea that you could be shot, sentenced to death.

•

It's traditional to the Soviet system that, when they produce some goods for export, they put them in much better covers. On the 25th of December of 1985, they took me again to hospital. It was a good sign that, as I thought, they were going to show me again to my mother.

During the last month and a half, I received many dozens of injections of all types of vitamins, my heart became much better, thanks to injections of other vitamins. I added almost 10 kilos, so the cover is much better now.

•

I was sitting in the cell and reading, by the way, the German writer Schiller. I was suddenly taken from this cell. They took off all my clothes, prison clothes, and brought me civil ones. Then I was taken to the airport and put in the airplane accompanied by four K.G.B. men. And our direction was west, judging from the sun. That's why I presumed that something especially pleasant was going on.

I was very excited. Then, when about two hours passed and it seemed it can't be the Urals, it must be the border of the Soviet Union, and I started demanding from them to explain. Finally one of the K.G.B. men came and said he was authorized to tell me the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has deprived me of the Soviet citizenship due to my very bad behavior, undermining the honor of being a Soviet citizen.

"Then I answered. I said that first of all, I am deeply satisfied that 13 years after I asked [you] to deprive me of the Soviet citizenship, my demand is already met. Oh, that was a little disappointing.

Reagan Asks for a $54 Million Training Program

Latin American Police Get Some Pointers From Washington

By JAMES LeMOYNE

SAN SALVADOR — Concern about human rights abuses by foreign police forces in the 1970's prompted Congress to prohibit United States training for such organizations. Congress later made some exceptions for programs to combat terrorism, and the Reagan Administration seems intent on making the most of them. "Our support for democratic development in Latin America must be highlighted by our support to counterterrorism," James H. Michel, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, said in November.

The Administration is training some police units in the region; the Central Intelligence Agency and military advisers have worked with military police counterterrorism units in El Salvador, and civilian police units in Costa Rica have been instructed in counterinsurgency, bomb-detection and airport security methods. The effort has prompted accusations reminiscent of the 1970's. In particular, there have been objections to C.I.A.-assisted units of Government security forces in Honduras, who were said to have killed suspected leftists.

In arguing for the training, the Administration says the police must be helped to combat terrorism by leftist rebels determined to undermine fragile elected governments. American officials concede that many of the Central American security forces have unsavory records. But, they argue, it is in the interest of the United States to try to improve their performance, even if Americans dirty their hands to do so. So the Administration has asked Congress for $54 million for counterterrorism aid for every Central American country except Nicaragua, with El Salvador scheduled to receive almost half the money. "At a time when the guerrillas are returning to the cities, it is idiocy not to be training the police here," a senior Western diplomat said in El Salvador.

Human rights advocates vigorously oppose the request, arguing that, in Central America, police and army units have killed and tortured tens of thousands of civilians in recent years. They insist that the United States does not have the ability to change the methods of these police forces and thus should not assist them. "The United States has a lot to lose by training police," said Aryeh Neier, vice-chairman of America's Watch, a New York-based human rights group. "We should only train police when governments have demonstrated the will to control them, which they haven't in Central America."



The New York Times / James LeMoyne

Members of the Treasury Police urban warfare battalion, trained by United States officers, at a ceremony in San Salvador.

From 1962 to 1974, the United States Agency for International Development trained thousands of police officials. Congress ended the training after accusations of C.I.A. involvement and allegations that American-equipped policemen were responsible for torture and killings, notably in Brazil, Guatemala and Uruguay. Pat M. Holt, who investigated these charges as an aide of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the early 1970's, said in a recent telephone interview that he had been unable to substantiate the accusations but had found that they were widely accepted in Latin America as true. There was evidence that police forces were abusive. The public belief that Americans were involved, even if untrue, was highly damaging to the United States, Mr. Holt contends. "We transferred a lot of equipment and training to police forces in Latin America with no judicial restraint," he said. "That carried a very high political price for us because we were associated with police who had a record of brutality and cruelty."

Prisoner Complaints

Reagan Administration officials say their new training program will aim to stop human rights abuses by professionalizing the police. That could be a lengthy and complicated task in a region where only the Costa Rican police can claim a relatively irreproachable record.

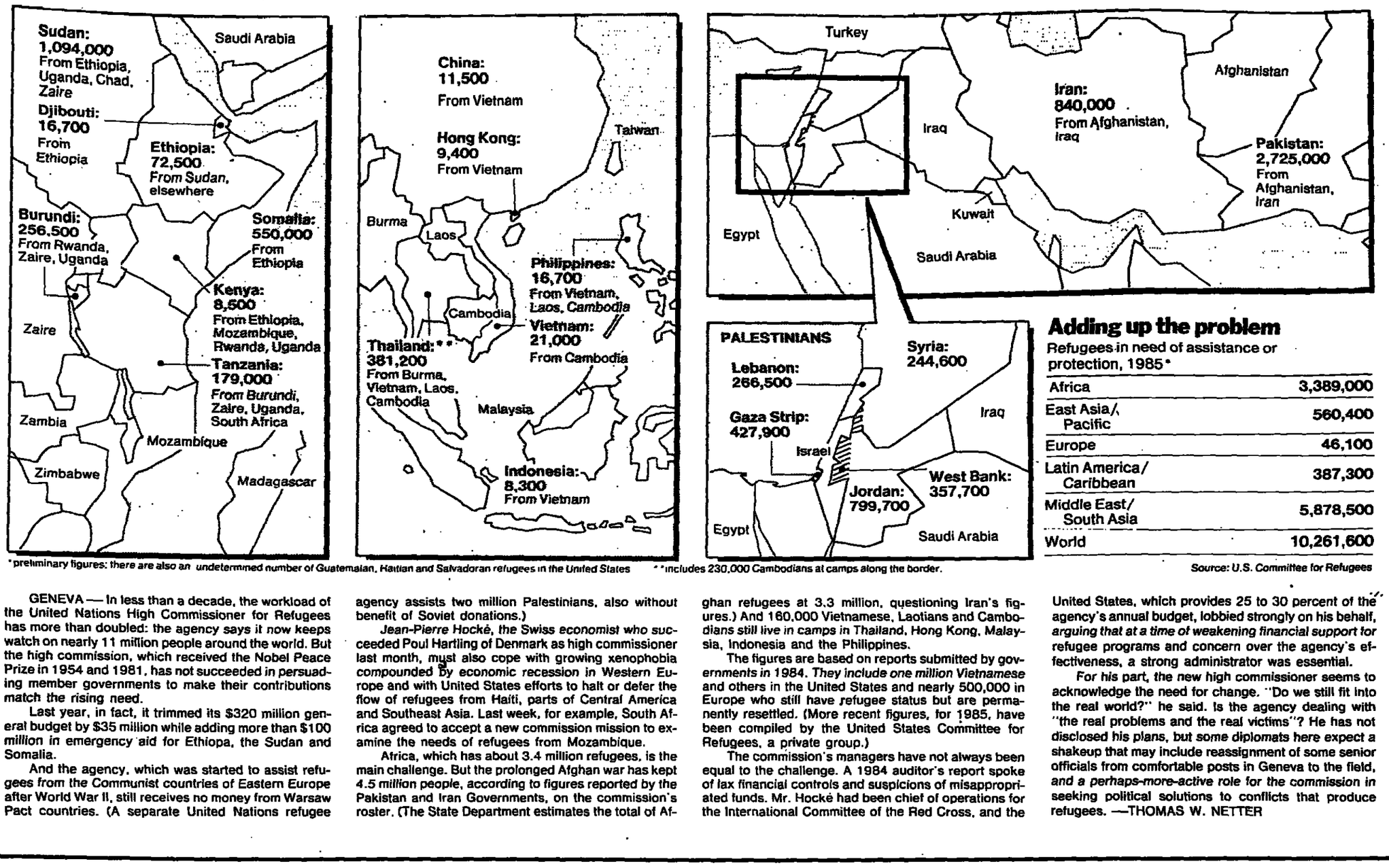
In Guatemala, police and army intelligence units have killed hundreds and perhaps thousands of civilians in recent years; torture is common. El Salvador's security forces have shown improvement, but released prisoners still complain they have been deprived of sleep and that their families have been threatened. In addition, military officers identified by American diplomats as responsible for past abuses have not been punished and been promoted, although two enlisted men were convicted last week in the 1981 killing of two American land-reform experts and a Salvadoran colleague.

The police and army in Honduras have a better record, but they are nevertheless strongly suspected of involvement in the killing and disappearance of 200 or more leftists. In Panama, the public security forces have deposed the last three presidents, and they are believed to have recently beheaded a leading opposition politician and to be deeply involved in cocaine trafficking.

Nevertheless, Congress seems disposed to consider favorably further assistance for police training in Central America, several Congressional aides say. But, they add, the program is likely to be heatedly debated.

U.N. Agency Has a Tight Budget and Expanding Responsibilities

Refugee Commission Struggles to Keep Up With the Flow



Adding up the problem

Refugees in need of assistance or protection, 1985*

Africa	3,389,000
East Asia/ Pacific	560,400
Europe	46,100
Latin America/ Caribbean	387,300
Middle East/ South Asia	5,878,500
World	10,261,600

*preliminary figures; there are also an undetermined number of Guatemalan, Haitian and Salvadoran refugees in the United States **includes 230,000 Cambodians at camps along the border.

Source: U.S. Committee for Refugees

GENEVA — In less than a decade, the workload of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has more than doubled: the agency says it now keeps watch on nearly 11 million people around the world. But the high commission, which received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954 and 1981, has not succeeded in persuading member governments to make their contributions match the rising need.

Last year, in fact, it trimmed its $320 million general budget by $35 million while adding more than $100 million in emergency aid for Ethiopa, the Sudan and Somalia.

And the agency, which was started to assist refugees from the Communist countries of Eastern Europe after World War II, still receives no money from Warsaw Pact countries. (A separate United Nations refugee agency assists two million Palestinians, also without benefit of Soviet donations.)

Jean-Pierre Hocké, the Swiss economist who succeeded Poul Hartling of Denmark as high commissioner last month, must also cope with growing xenophobia compounded by economic recession in Western Europe and with United States efforts to halt or defer the flow of refugees from Haiti, parts of Central America and Southeast Asia. Last week, for example, South Africa agreed to accept a new commission mission to examine the needs of refugees from Mozambique.

Africa, which has about 3.4 million refugees, is the main challenge. But the prolonged Afghan war has kept 4.5 million people, according to figures reported by the Pakistan and Iran Governments, on the commission's roster. (The State Department estimates the total of Afghan refugees at 3.3 million, questioning Iran's figures.) And 160,000 Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians still live in camps in Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The figures are based on reports submitted by governments in 1984. They include one million Vietnamese and others in the United States and nearly 500,000 in Europe who still have refugee status but are permanently resettled. (More recent figures, for 1985, have been compiled by the United States Committee for Refugees, a private group.)

The commission's managers have not always been equal to the challenge. A 1984 auditor's report spoke of lax financial controls and suspicions of misappropriated funds. Mr. Hocké had been chief of operations for the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the United States, which provides 25 to 30 percent of the agency's annual budget, lobbied strongly on his behalf, arguing that at a time of weakening financial support for refugee programs and concern over the agency's effectiveness, a strong administrator was essential.

For his part, the new high commissioner seems to acknowledge the need for change. "Do we still fit into the real world?" he said. Is the agency dealing with "the real problems and the real victims"? He has not disclosed his plans, but some diplomats here expect a shakeup that may include reassignment of some senior officials from comfortable posts in Geneva to the field, and a perhaps-more-active role for the commission in seeking political solutions to conflicts that produce refugees. —THOMAS W. NETTER

Dollars From Relatives

Haiti Looks To the U.S. For Aid and Comfort

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — In the wildest moments of stampeding and looting that preceded Jean-Claude Duvalier's flight to France, Haitians often paused to smile, wave and even shake hands with American onlookers. "Vive l'Amérique!" they would call.

Haitians have long had a fondness for Americans and things American. The feeling was strengthened recently by the impression that the United States was on their side against the neglectful, cruel and sometimes violent dictatorship of Mr. Duvalier.

President Reagan and the United States Embassy here say the only United States role in the fall of the Duvaliers nine days ago was providing the Air Force jet that took the family to France, where the Government tried last week to ship him to asylum in Africa or the United States.

But many Haitians believe differently. "The Americans decided to push him away," said Gregoire Eugène, a 60-year-old lawyer and prominent Duvalier foe who is preparing to run for President when the new interim Government holds the elections it has promised.

"Duvalier would never have decided by himself to leave without very hard pressure from the biggest country in the region," he added.

The United States Ambassador, Clayton E. McManaway Jr., who had a number of exchanges with the Haitian Foreign Minister and met at least twice with Mr. Duvalier before he left, has refused to discuss his role. Jeffrey Lite, the Embassy spokesman, said only that the United States did not discourage the departure.

Customers for Coffee

For years, Haitians had accused Washington of overlooking Mr. Duvalier's abuses and propping him up with aid because he portrayed himself as anti-Communist and kept this small, nearby country quiet and apparently stable. They were heartened when the United States began to gently nudge him four years ago to take steps toward democracy.

And they were delighted when Washington began backing away in December, making cautious statements about possibly reducing aid. Mr. Eugène and others note that the Americans shifted only as it became clear that the opposition had extensive support and was rapidly gaining momentum. But Mr. Duvalier's opponents were encouraged nevertheless.

Then, when Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, announced prematurely on Jan. 31 that the Government had fallen and that Mr. Duvalier had fled, Haitians, who thrive on rumor and gossip, strongly doubted that this could be an innocent mistake. They were pleased again when Secretary of State George P. Shultz said three days later that Washington would prefer to see a democratically elected government in Haiti.

American influence is pervasive in Haiti, as it is in much of the Caribbean. The United States buys most of the principal crop, coffee, and sells Haiti everything from shaving cream to cement. Most tourists and foreign investors are American. Washington is by far the largest provider of foreign aid, about $53 million last year. Most Haitians see Americans as their ultimate protectors. Mr. Eugène recalls that he was able to return from exile in 1984 because of United States pressure for improved human rights.





Lieut. Gen. Henri Namphy, the new leader of Haiti; anti-Duvalier demonstrators raising the American flag in Saint Marc earlier this month; soldiers arresting a member of the Tontons Macoute, the personal police force of the Duvaliers, in Port-au-Prince last week.

Sygma / Alain Keler (Namphy and arrest), J.B. Pictures / Louise Gubb (demonstration)



Haitians remember without particular rancor, it seems, that United States Marines invaded the country to restore order after a revolution in 1915 and remained as an occupation force for 19 years. As the anti-Duvalier demonstrations spread in December and January and casualties mounted, there were persistent rumors, translating hopes into assertions of presumed fact, that United States warships were just beyond the horizon.

"Haitians know that if the bloodshed gets too bad, the Americans will come in as they did before," said Ghislaine Stecher, whose family owns several stores in the capital.

The United States is the favorite destination for the many Haitians who leave their impoverished country. More than 500,000 are believed to live in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Miami. The money they regularly send home is one of the country's greatest sources of income.

Four years ago, United States Coast Guard vessels were deployed near the island country to block the creaky wooden boats that had been flooding Florida with illegal immigrants. Many Haitians directed their resentment at the Duvaliers.

"The Americans would not have been able to do that without the authorization of the Government," said a Haitian journalist. "The people said the Government was selling the rights of Haitians so that the Americans would keep giving them aid."

The Coast Guard rescued many would-be immigrants whose boats had capsized. Many others attempting the run to Miami said they felt safer knowing that the Americans were nearby. Some who were turned back told neighbors they had been given meals and blankets and were generally treated well.

Now that Mr. Duvalier is gone, the interim Government and most Haitians hope that United States aid will be significantly increased. And the new director of tourism, Aublein Jolicoeur, says he is planning a campaign to attract American visitors. Washington could help immediately, he adds, by sending sailors for liberty calls in Haitian ports.

"Haiti cannot live without United States support," said Ivan Morrisse, a 65-year-old salesman. "We need the United States for everything."

Alfonsín and Austerity

Hitting the Bricks in Argentina

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

BUENOS AIRES — It was a normal week for Argentina. On different days, the wholesale beef business halted, court workers and porters marched in protest to the Presidential Palace and lifeguards abandoned the resort beaches of Mar del Plata. In previous weeks, striking bus drivers had swung their vehicles around to block traffic and telephone operators had walked out, leaving this capital without communications.

The strikes and protests, virtually daily events in recent months, meant that Argentines in increasing numbers were feeling the pinch of the austerity program initiated last June by President Raúl Alfonsín. While the people demonstrated uncommon support for the austerity plan when it was launched, blue-collar workers have increasingly returned to the union flock, expressing outrage at their declining living standards.

The Austral Plan, named for the new national currency, clamped on wage and price controls, the latter checked by 500 plainclothes inspectors, and initially reduced to 2 or 3 percent a monthly inflation rate that had been 25 to 30 percent. But prices have been creeping up lately, and some are still rising swiftly. Independent economists estimate that during that time there has been an 18 percent drop in purchasing power; labor groups contend that it has been as much as 28 percent. Unemployment in the last year has risen from 6.3 percent to 8 percent, according to union leaders. When Mr. Alfonsín took office, unemployment was a mere 4 percent.

Food Price Increases

"The salaried sector has been affected the most because they spend more money on food," said Eduardo Setti, a Peronist economist, referring to the 29 per cent increase in food prices since the start of the austerity program. The leader of a union representing bank clerks, Juan Zanola, said of the strike strategy: "The conflicts are generally in the service unions so that the country will feel it."

The Government gave workers a 5 percent wage increase in December, but the unions want a 28 percent boost. President Alfonsín is promising to stand firm. His arm, he said, will not be twisted by labor.

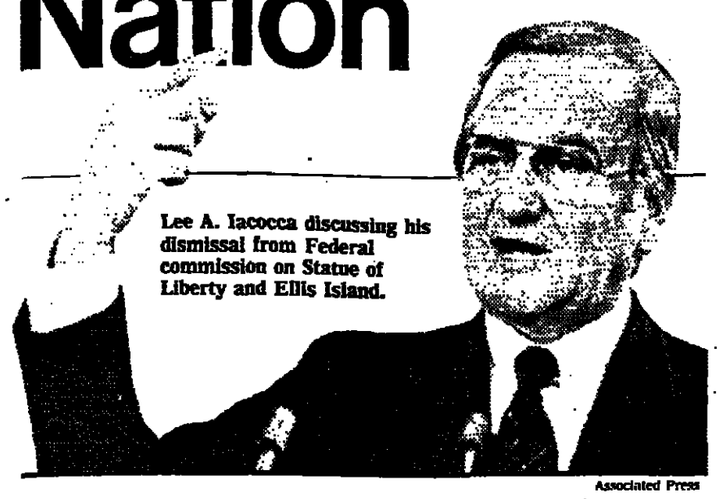
The daily work stoppages have increased, and different labor leaders are threatening general strikes. Opposition politicians have proposed an alternate economic plan that includes halting payments on Argentina's $50-billion foreign debt, a proposal Mr. Alfonsín has dismissed as absurd.

Said an officer of the General Confederation of Labor, Saúl Ubaldini: "The Government takes orders from the big cowboy up north," a reference to President Reagan and Argentina's compliance with the rules of International Monetary Fund.

But one of the President's confidants, Cesar Jaroslavsky, said Mr. Alfonsín would not back down. "This is the price we are paying for stability," Mr. Jaroslavsky said. "But the President still has a big reserve of support and respect."

At the end of the week there was speculation that the Government was ready to display some flexibility and give workers an increase that would come to 26 percent by the end of this year. Some economists warned that, if Mr. Alfonsín gave in to demands for higher wages, price restrictions would be even more difficult to enforce. Such a move, they said, could provoke a relapse of the country's 40-year affliction, rampant inflation.

The Nation



Lee A. Iacocca discussing his dismissal from Federal commission on Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

Associated Press

Why Iacocca Is Carrying A Torch

Lee A. Iacocca has never let a pink slip get him down. Abruptly stripped of the Ford Motor Company presidency in 1978, he has since rebounded smartly, leading Chrysler Corporation away from the brink and in the process emerging as American industry's best-known spokesman.

Last week, Mr. Iacocca was fired again. Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel announced that, after the auto executive had refused several requests to step aside voluntarily, he was dismissed from his unpaid post as head of the Government's advisory commission on the restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

Mr. Hodel said he had removed Mr. Iacocca because of a conflict of interest between the executive's roles as head of a separate, private foundation raising money for the statue's and the island's sprucing up and as head of the commission, which makes recommendations on how the money should be spent. Mr. Iacocca remains chairman of the private group, the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which has so far raised $233 million for the restoration of the statue and immigrant landing station in New York harbor.

Mr. Iacocca did not go quietly. At a news conference, he said Mr. Hodel's comments were "off the wall" and amounted to nothing less than a "a grab for four years' worth of contributions by the American people." Further, he said his opposition to plans to build a luxury hotel on Ellis Island had been unfairly held against him. Mr. Iacocca, who is fond of recalling that his parents were among the 17 million immigrants to pass through Ellis Island, favors establishing an ethnic museum on the island, the centennial of which is 1992.

A frequent critic of Reagan Administration trade and energy policies, Mr. Iacocca is regarded as a prospective Democratic Presidential candidate in 1988; inevitably, there was speculation he was the victim of a partisan rubout. But Larry Speakes, the Presidential spokesman, insisted that the White House — and specifically chief of staff Donald T. Regan, whose dislike of Mr. Iacocca is hardly a state secret — had not orchestrated the firing.

Two Reasons To Be Bullish

In all but the most dismal periods, Administration officials comment with cheer on the Government's economic reports. Last week, the good feeling came with very little strain, and with concurrence on the part of most private analysts.

Not only did the Labor Department report that wholesale prices tumbled 0.7 percent in January — the largest decline in 36 months, and even greater than expected because food as well as oil prices dropped. The Federal Reserve also announced that production at the nation's factories, mines and utilities posted a 0.3 percent advance last month. The report was all the more welcome because it marked the third consecutive increase; the industrial production measure is not generally considered to be pointing to a trend unless read in threes.

"Manufacturing demand seems up again as a result of the declining dollar," said Priscilla Luce, an economist at Wharton Econometrics, a private forecasting firm. As for inflation, the White House predicted more improvement ahead. "Energy prices will have a larger impact over the next several months as current contracts for domestic crude oil expire and new contracts are formed on current, reduced oil prices," Larry Speakes, President Reagan's spokesman, said in a statement.

But Administration officials involved with international economic relations were starting to worry how low the cost of crude oil might get. The steady decline in world prices, foreign diplomats and American bankers said last week, has pushed Mexico to the edge of an economic disaster more grave than that of mid-1982, when its debt crisis began. Mexico, meanwhile, was helping turn the screw on itself, trying to hold onto its share of the market by cutting the price of its crude oil for the third time in as many weeks. Assuming oil prices go no lower, the combined drop will mean Mexico will receive $4.7 billion less in income in 1986.

A Drug Inquiry At Eastern

With Eastern Airlines negotiating a difficult labor dispute while facing bankruptcy, chairman Frank Borman has recent experience with adversity. Still, his reaction to the disclosure that 50 of his baggage handlers in Miami were the target of a Federal cocaine-smuggling inquiry was one of the more restrained. "Unfortunate," Mr. Borman called it.

Privately, Federal law enforcement officials were angered and fearful that the casual reference to the investigation, by Federal Drug Enforcement Administrator John C. Lawn in a question-and-answer session after a speech in California, would impede grand jury indictments of the handlers.

Mr. Borman otherwise supported Mr. Lawn's remarks. Airlines, Mr. Lawn said, are indeed cooperating in his agency's smuggling cases. But whether carriers other than Eastern, which in the last two years has seen a jumbo jet seized and has been fined $1.37 million after large amounts of cocaine were found in its planes, are involved remains unclear.

The D.E.A. denied reports that employees of other airlines were being questioned. Law-enforcement officials say the inquiry is centered on a smuggling ring alleged to have moved millions of dollars in cocaine from Colombia to Miami in baggage on Eastern flights. The role of the Eastern employees is alleged to have been to protect the baggage from customs inspection, rerouting it to other destinations.

A Federal Judge Is Found Guilty

Sitting at the defense table instead of on the bench, District Judge Walter L. Nixon Jr. was found guilty of two counts of perjury in a Hattiesburg, Miss., courtroom last weekend, thus becoming the second sitting Federal judge to be convicted of a crime.

Judge Nixon, the chief judge for the state's southern district, was acquitted of a third perjury count and of receiving an illegal gift — $60,000 worth of oil and gas leases — from a wealthy businessman, Wiley Fairchild, in return for help in getting state drug charges dropped against Mr. Fairchild's son. But the jury convicted the judge of twice lying to a Federal grand jury, once when he said he had not discussed the drug case with a local prosecutor, again when he swore that he had not attempted to influence its outcome.

"It's a verdict in which a man is absolved of any underlying wrongdoing," said Judge Nixon's attorney, Michael Fawer. During the trial, Mr. Fawer accused the Government of concealing facts that would have absolved Judge Nixon. After the verdict, Mr. Fawer said the judge would not step down but would not preside over any cases while his own case is being appealed. "Nobody is going to celebrate tonight in the Department of Justice with this verdict," said the prosecutor, Reid Weingarten. "We are satisfied this case had to be brought and justice was done."

A Mixed Verdict In the Move Trial

After deliberating 13 hours over three days, a jury of seven whites and five blacks delivered its verdict last week in a trial that the defendent, Romana Johnson Africa, had tried to turn into a referendum on Philadelphia's handling of last year's confrontation between police and the radical group Move. Miss Africa was found guilty of one riot count and one count of conspiracy. She was aquitted on one count of resisting arrest and three counts each of aggravated assault, simple assault and recklessly endangering another human being.

From her opening statement to her closing argument, Miss Africa, the only adult survivor of the siege on May 13 that ended in the leveling by fire of 61 homes in a black working-class area and the death of 11 Move adults and children, had maintained she and her comrades were resisting persecution. The city, she charged, had bombed their House to wipe out the group, and the police had murdered her colleagues. In his closing argument, the prosecutor, Joseph J. McGill, asked the jury to overlook the "admittedly tragic" outcome of the daylong shootout.

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright

A Local Squares Off Against Management and Its Parent Union

The Risks Labor Is Running At Hormel



A striking worker and National Guard troops outside the Geo. A. Hormel packing plant in Austin, Minn.

Sygma/St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch

By WILLIAM SERRIN

AUSTIN, Minn. — For six months, meatpackers at the Austin plant of Geo. A. Hormel & Company have been conducting a bitter strike that has split the town and captured the attention of management and labor across the country.

In Austin, some people support Local P-9 of the United Food and Commercial Workers. Some do not. The National Guard has been called out. A new complement of employees, 1,025 in all, are at work in the plant. Perhaps 400 are former strikers; the rest, Hormel says, are permanent replacements.

Hormel, which began packing meat in this prairie city 100 miles south of Minneapolis in 1891, has long had a reputatation for benevolence. The strikers are also fighting their union, whose president, William H. Wynn, calls the walkout "mass suicide." Nor has the action received much encouragement from other national unions. The support that has been visible, at periodic spirited rallies and elsewhere, has come mostly from individuals and maverick locals.

The Hormel strike centers on reduced wages and benefits and on work rules. But it is about far deeper grievances, real or imagined, in a decade that labor and management agree presents perilous times for unions.

In the late 1970's, Hormel's workers made concessions, giving up an incentive pay system for a company promise to build a new, $100 million plant, which opened in 1982. But its managers seemed more concerned with efficiency than managers in the old plant. It was a vast change to workers who recalled profit sharing, a Business Improvement Committee that gave labor some voice in company decisions and a time when workers and foremen often were friends. But then, there was economic turmoil in the industry; in October, 1984, the company reduced pay from $10.69 to $8.25 an hour.

Two years ago, the workers struck back, setting up, with a labor consultant, Ray Rogers of New York, one of the more energetic union campaigns in years. They attacked the company and its bankers, taking strikers' messages to other locals and communities in the manner that won Mr. Rogers a landmark organizing victory over J.P. Stevens and Company in 1980.

The company and the union blame Mr. Rogers and the local president, James Guyette, for the strike that began in Austin on Aug. 17. But grievances existed before Mr. Rogers was hired, although his opponents say he exploited them. According to Charles L. Nyberg, Hormel senior vice-president, the company moved too quickly at the new plant, not training workers sufficiently or educating them about the need for efficiencies. In orientation classes at the re-opened plant, the company has acknowledged management mistakes, saying that they would not be repeated and that better practices would make the plant a better place to work.

Strikers' Complaints

Strikers say the company, which is profitable, has not changed. They cite its unwillingess to bargain on union contract proposals and the recent increase in the salary of Richard L. Knowlton, its chairman, to $231,000 a year. When the 1,500 workers walked out, they were making $9.25 an hour. Many strikers also say that their parent union, its top leaders distant, has treated them cavalierly, accepting vaguely written contracts and imposing them on the workers. The union denies this.

A sticking point is Mr. Rogers, a former organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers who is regarded by many union leaders as a maverick and a headline seeker. That view accounts in large measure for the lack of visible support for the strike from the high ranks of labor, which have an unstated but iron rule that other unions must not involve themselves in what are decreed internal union matters.

While the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations has endorsed Mr. Rogers's "corporate campaign" approach, labor leaders are less enthusiastic when he personally leads the charge. Said Jay Foreman, an executive vice president of the United Food and Commercial Workers: "Ray acts as if he is a Messiah, and that worries me."

And so the Austin chronicle can be considered a story of the limits to militancy, particularly when it has limited support. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Guyette do not conduct conventional bargaining, but rather call for total, or nearly total, victory. The two, according to many observers, seem likely to lose hundreds of jobs at Austin and other plants where workers have been encouraged to honor P-9 picket lines.

The strike leaders say production at Austin can be halted when National Guardsmen leave, and it can be blocked at other Hormel facilities, as it has been at the plant in Ottumwa, Iowa, since January. Mr. Guyette says pickets will be sent this week to other plants, among them facilities in Dubuque, Iowa, and Fremont, Neb.

The local has asked unionists to boycott Hormel products. But last week, as the Austin plant resumed the most labor-intensive of its operations, slaughtering hogs, many union people, like Hormel men, said the strike was broken.

A Ruling Last Week Could Spur Restitution for Japanese-Americans

Settling a Debt From World War II

By KATHERINE BISHOP

SAN FRANCISCO — Gordon K. Hirabayashi refused to be evacuated to a wartime internment camp in 1942, was found guilty and has been fighting ever since. Last week, a Federal judge overturned his conviction and, Mr. Hirabayashi said, lifted a legal cloud that had hung over Japanese-Americans for more than 40 years.

The decision is viewed by Americans of Japanese ancestry as a vindication of their long-held belief that civil rights were violated during forcible relocation in internment camps after Pearl Harbor. Many of them also see the ruling by District Judge Donald S. Voorhees in Seattle as bolstering a multibillion-dollar class action suit seeking compensation for the internees.

For its part, Congress is again considering a bill that would provide monetary redress for those who lost homes, farms, businesses and jobs. Under the measure, first introduced in 1983 to carry out the recommendations of a Federal commission, the Government would pay $20,000 to each of the estimated 60,000 survivors among the 120,000 people interned.

On March 19, a House subcommitte will hold hearings on whether money is the proper form of redress. But in the wake of the 1983 finding of the Federal Commission on Wartime Relocations and Internment of Civilians that internment had been "a grave injustice," state and local governments on the West Coast have already acted. In California, the cities and counties of San Francisco and Los Angeles, along with the counties of Sacramento, Santa Clara and Alameda, passed measures to pay $5,000 apiece to public employees who lost wages when they were forced to take "involuntary leaves of absence." The state passed a similar measure in 1982. Both Washington State and the city of Seattle have also acted to reimburse public employees for lost wages; last week a bill authorizing all Washington cities to act on the claims of interned employees or their surviving spouses passed the State Senate.



Gordon K. Hirabayashi in Seattle last week.

Associated Press

San Jose, Calif., also created its own panel, the Commission on the Internment of Local Japanese-Americans, to document the experience of Santa Clara Valley residents who were interned. Its 134-page report, issued a year ago, has become part of the archives in the city library and has been used to develop a curriculum for the city's high schools on the history of the internment.

But according to San Jose's Vice Mayor, Susan Hammer, the city's panel has not yet taken a stand supporting either the legislation pending in Congress or the class-action suit because of "controversy within the Japanese-American community" over monetary redress. According to William Hohri, the head of the National Council for Japanese-American Redress, which brought the suit, "a lot of people don't quite understand what kind of rights they have under the law." However, he added, the costs of the suit, which is pending in Federal District Court in Washington, are being paid solely with Japanese-Americans' contributions, proving "the movement for redress is definately grass-roots."

Benjamin L. Zelenko, the lawyer who filed the suit, said last week's finding of Government misconduct makes the Hirabayashi case an "out-of-town tryout for ours." Mr. Hirabayashi, then a senior at the University of Washington and now a sociology professor at the University of Alberta, Canada, was one of the few Japanese-Americans who deliberately chose to contest Executive Order 9066. Signed by President Roosevelt in February 1942, it authorized Government officials to "prescribe military areas from which any persons may be excluded as protection against espionage and sabotage." Mr. Hirabayashi was convicted on charges of failing to register for evacuation to a camp and of violating curfew.

Evidence presented before Judge Voorhees showed that civilian and military authorities disagreed over the need to relocate Japanese-Americans as a group without hearings to determine their loyalty. Top Justice Department officials opposed a mass evacuation, for instance, while military officials maintained that it was needed to protect against sabotage.

Last week, Judge Voorhees found that the Government had in a 1944 hearing improperly concealed from the defense and from the Supreme Court testimony and documents challenging the military necessity for internment. Federal District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel in San Francisco reached the same conclusion two years ago, overturning the conviction in the other well-known internment resistence case, that of Fred T. Korematsu, found guilty of refusing to obey evacuation orders.



A Japanese-American family at dinner in a World War II internment camp at Manzanar, Calif.

هكذا من الاصل

Mexico Tries an Open-Door Policy

The oil crisis is dissolving fears of foreign capital and new imports.

By WILLIAM STOCKTON

MEXICO CITY

FOR many months, radio stations here have run public service announcements informing listeners that Mexico is undergoing "structural changes" that will benefit all Mexicans. And scarcely a day passes in which a Government official is not quoted calling for the same "structural changes," saying that Mexico *cannot* progress without them.

Rarely are the changes spelled out. Rather, the vague references are part of a low-key Government campaign that has become a litany, a seemingly ordinary recitation of longstanding policy.

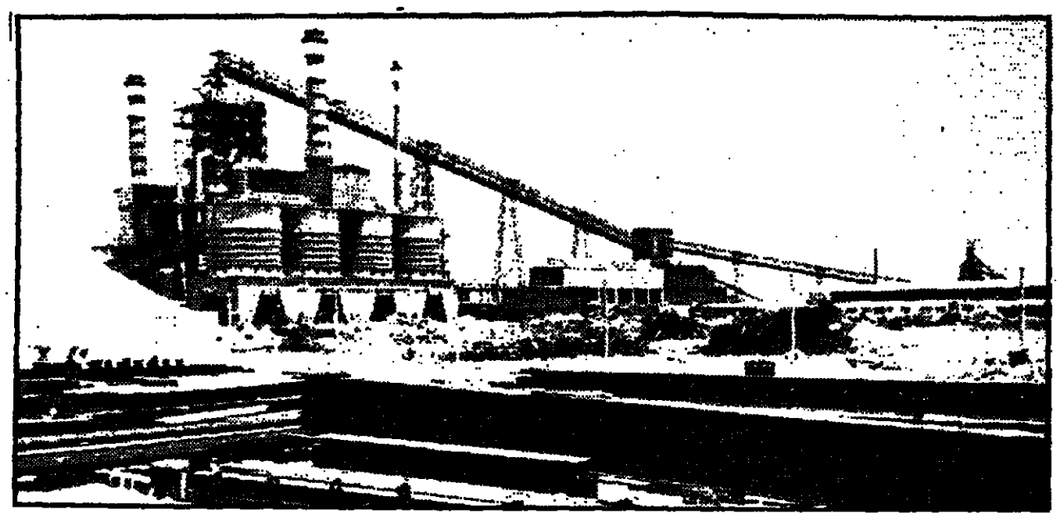
But in reality, "structural changes" are code words for a new economic direction that President Miguel de la Madrid is attempting, which would bring to Mexico the sort of free-market economy long advocated by President Reagan as the best engine of economic growth. On several fronts, the de la Madrid administration is turning away from a system that for decades has kept social peace by subsidizing many sectors of the Mexican economy, providing strong support for Mexican-owned companies and protecting them from the competition of world trade.

Now, in a bid to attract more foreign investment, the Government is relaxing rules that had barred foreign companies from majority ownership in their Mexican operations. They are rules that have their roots in the Mexican revolution of 1910. The Government is also trying to divest itself of some of the hundreds of state-owned companies, many of which have been money-losers for years. And as a prelude to membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which it hopes will strengthen its trade position, it is dismantling its restrictive import-licensing system.

The problem, however, is that the changes are being made just as world oil markets are collapsing, throwing Mexico into a huge economic crisis.

The plunging crude prices have made many Mexicans feel like prisoners of oil — and that, in turn, is increasing pressure on politicians and economic planners to move toward accepting a new economic order, particularly the goal of diversification into non-oil exports. Yet the changes have the potential to draw substantial politicial opposition and that opposition could force the Government to abandon — or modify — some of the moves it has made.

"The direction they have taken is the correct one and they have no choice but to follow it," one economist said. "But what happens to oil prices and Mexico's need for new financial help from abroad greatly complicates everything."



Magnum / Abbas

For sale: A state-owned steel works near Lazaro Cardenas.



Sygma / Diego Goldberg

President Miguel de la Madrid

The Mexican Government, which devised the plan last year after watching the economy get battered by a steady decline in oil prices, owns its petroleum resources and extracts and sells oil through Petróleos Mexicanos, a state-run monopoly. Oil, rather than tax revenue, generates a large part of Government revenues — 41 percent, in fact — and accounts for 70 percent of export earnings.

The steady decline of oil prices in recent years has generated large Government deficits — almost 10 percent of the 1985 gross domestic product, or more than $8 billion. The deficits are largely responsible for inflation rates of 63 percent last year and a shortage of credit that has plagued Mexican businesses. And economic planners are revising their budgetary expectations as crude oil prices plunge even more. It means that Mexico's borrowing needs will likely be greater, now that the foreign currency earned from oil exports fall far short of serving Mexico's $97 billion debt, which requires about $9 billion in annual interest payments.

The Government believes it will have a deficit this year about equal to the interest payment, although some American officials and foreign bankers think that estimate is high. Whatever the figure, the assumption is that Mexico must receive more financial help, either through new loans from banks and international organizations, or, as Mexico would prefer, through reductions or postponements of interest payments.

Additional financial aid or an easing of the interest payments in effect give the de la Madrid Government more time to carry out its economic changes. Since the debt crisis began in 1982, the Government has introduced many austerity measures, in an attempt to rein in the deficits and put the economy on an even keel.

International lending agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, which have played a key role in extending credit to Mexico in recent years, have been pushing for the economic changes slowly being tried by Mr. de la Madrid. Increasingly, the need to open the Mexican economy has been tied to further loans. The Baker Plan, named after United States Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and which would extend further loans to Latin American debtor countries, emphasizes the need for the countries to open up their economies in order to grow.

But how to do this in Mexico's case? Mr. de la Madrid's answer has been to quietly embark upon a bold economic liberalization program designed to lessen the Government's overwhelming dominance of the economy, integrate Mexico into the world economic order after decades of protectionism and greatly expand non-petroleum exports. He seems to be proceeding quietly so as not to rock the political boat too severely in a year when a number of key governorships and mayoralties are up for election.

Taken singly, all the Government's economic moves do not seem particularly earthshaking. As a whole, however, they reflect a significant policy shift as important as any since the Mexican revolution began in 1910.

The liberalization flies in the face of long-held and cherished tenets of Mexican political philosophy. The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, known here as P.R.I., has held power for nearly six decades by pulling a diversity of interest groups under its political tent. But there is something in virtually every element of the economic reforms likely to draw opposition from one politically powerful group or another.

One of the tenets of the plan is to relax Mexico's rules barring foreign companies from majority ownership of their operations in Mexico. Mr. de la Madrid says that Mexico will choose the companies allowed to have 100 ownership on a case-by-case basis. He hopes that foreign manufacturers will generate exports, create jobs and bolster investors' confidence. But last year, officials say they received commitments from foreign investors totaling only about $1.8 billion — and that actual investments came to only about $400 million.

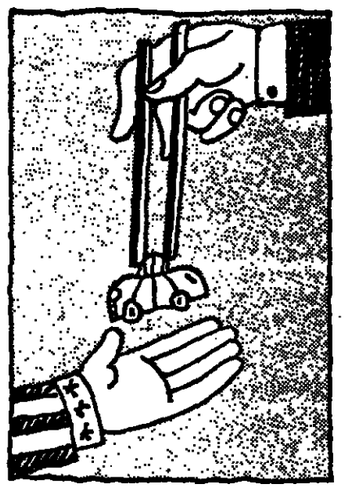
At least part of this difference is attributed to foreign investors' lack of confidence. There are fears that the relaxation of foreign investment rules might later be tightened, making it difficult for a company to earn an adequate return.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Japan's Auto Quotas Don't Soothe Critics

Japan extended auto export quotas, in a move that is considered by most analysts to be politically, rather than economically motivated. Given the protectionist sentiment in Congress and the widening trade gap, Japanese officials apparently felt that extending the quotas would indicate good intentions, at some cost to Japanese auto makers who seek more sales in the United States. But Congressional leaders and the Administration say that Japan should open its markets to American products rather than restrict sales here.



Stuart Goldenberg

Higher car prices could result from the quotas, some analysts said, as the supply of Japanese cars falls short of demand. Others say the quota issue could be moot in a few years, when the Japanese can produce enough cars in the United States to meet demand. Meanwhile, Chrysler introduced new incentives and said it would cut prices on two subcompacts to compete with imports from South Korea and Yugoslavia.

Ford's earnings were flat in the fourth quarter at $720 million, and Chrysler's net slumped 64.7 percent, to $215 million. Both companies blamed their weaker performances on declines in sales when incentive programs expired. Chrysler also noted that its earnings were hurt by a strike and by the financial requirements of a new labor contract. Still, 1985 was each company's second-best year on record.

The economy is healthy, and some analysts are raising their predictions of growth. Producer prices actually fell in January, dropping seven-tenths of 1 percent because of plunging oil prices. But without the declines in food and fuel, the index would have gained 2.4 percent. . . . Industrial production rose three-tenths of 1 percent. . . . Business inventories fell in December, with the inventory-sales ratio dropping to 1.33 from 1.35. . . . Retail sales rose a sluggish one-tenth of 1 percent in January as consumers stopped buying everything but cars.

Oil continued to plummet and some spot markets were threatened to collapse under the specter of default by traders. Venezuela and Ecuador, both OPEC members, abandoned their pricing structures in preparation for the upcoming meeting of the Cartagenea Group of Latin debtors. And Mexico, hit hard by the plunge, slashed its price again, to just above $15 a barrel, undercutting the spot market.

Arco sliced $1.6 billion from its 1986 capital spending budget. Lower oil prices have reduced the incentives to explore for oil.

Stocks soared to new records, swept along by bullish economic news. The Dow industrials gained 51.03 during the week, closing at a record 1,664.45. Bonds also rallied with yields on the benchmark a Treasury long-term bond dropping below 9 percent for the fist time since August 1979. M-1 dropped $2.7 billion.

The dollar's fall accelerated, with the Japanese yen benefiting most. Some analysts are concerned by how fast the dollar has fallen and say that a too-strong yen is almost as bad as a too-strong dollar. The fall also indicates some discord among the major industrialized nations over how far the dollar should fall.

Kodak will lay off 10 percent of its employees and trim bonuses in an attempt to cut costs by 5 percent this year. Earnings have been hurt by competition and rising costs, particularly since a court ruling kicked it out of the instant camera business.

Johnson & Johnson faced a rerun of a nightmare with the discovery of more poisoned Tylenol capsules. Trading in its stock was tumultuous, and consumer confidence ebbed. But analysts say the consumer drug company should recover this time, too.

ITT canceled plans to develop a digital telephone switching system for businesses in the United States. The move was not entirely unexpected, but the decision not to go after this lucrative market leaves a gap in ITT's long-term plans. The company will lay off 1,600 workers and took a charge that resulted in a $15 million loss in the fourth quarter.

Control Data lost $297.9 million because of weak demand for its computers and related products.

CBS earnings from continuing operations dropped 49.9 percent, to $55.4 million, as profits in broadcasting and publishing fell. Its net rose 53 percent. . . . General Dynamics net fell 14.7 percent, to $90.4 million, mainly because of its temporary suspension from Government contracts.

People Express slashed air fares in the West as part of its strategy to convert its recently acquired Frontier Air to its low-cost, no-frills formula. The move pressures beleaguered full-service carriers to match the fare.

Advanced Micro Devices **and** ***Sony*** will jointly develop a new generation of very-large scale integrated circuits. Analysts said it was a sign that American and Japanese manufacturers will begin to work more closely.

Merrill Perlman

A New Strain on Relations With Japan

By SAM NAKAGAMA

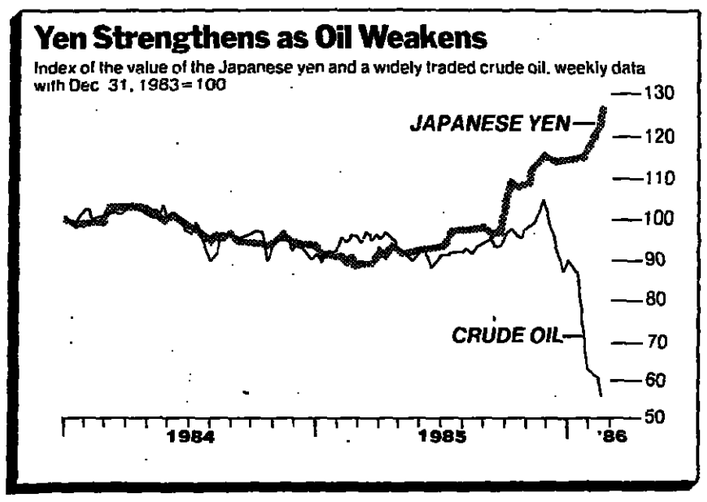
THE continuing plunge in oil prices — so favorable for Japan and unfavorable for the United States — threatens to crash the dollar and worsen economic and financial relations between Tokyo and Washington. Properly handled, however, falling oil prices could sharply improve relations.

The current surge of the yen — up 32 percent since last September — reflects a recognition that Japan has the most to gain from the precipitous drop in oil prices. As the world's largest oil importer, Japan relies on overseas supplies for virtually all of its oil and about 82 percent of its total energy needs. If crude prices average from $14 to $18 a barrel in 1986, Japan will save between $15 billion and $20 billion in oil imports alone, and more in coal and other energy imports. If exports and non-energy imports remain unchanged, Japan's trade surplus will rise from $56 billion in 1985 to about $75 billion in 1986.

Simply put, Japan could become the new OPEC of the world financial system, sucking in money from abroad through its powerful export industries and spending even less abroad because of falling oil prices.

Falling oil prices represent a dangerous shock to the world economy, and not least to that of the United States. In the short run, the drop in oil prices hurts producers more than it benefits consumers. At 8.9 million barrels a day, oil output in the United States has been running twice as high as in Saudi Arabia and second only to the Soviet Union. Thus, our oil industry — which has relatively high marginal costs — has the most to lose from the oil price drop.

At the same time, our banking system has been the largest lender to the oil industry at home and abroad. The plunge in oil prices will not only bring on a recession in such states as Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana but pose a serious threat to many banks — large and small — in that area. In addition, American banks have loaned more than $100 billion to the developing countries, a carry- over from the days when they were merrily "recycling petrodollars" from the OPEC countries. Loans to Mexico alone amount to more than $25 billion.



No less dangerous are the severe financial problems already evident in Mexico, Venezuela, Nigeria and other oil-exporting countries. Mexico has announced that it will need $9 billion in additional loans this year, and the needs are likely to grow.

Who can lend such huge amounts? If Mexico defaults on its interest payments, American banks will become even more reluctant to lend to other debtor countries. And, most significantly, as international money managers become increasingly concerned about possible domino effects in the United States banking system, there may be an increasing tendency to shun the dollar.

Thus, the recent fall of the dollar to 182 yen and 2.35 Deutsch marks may be a sign of looming trouble. In Tokyo, there is already considerable talk of the dollar dropping to 150 yen, which would be accompanied by a mark at around 1.80. Given the tendency of the foreign exchange markets to overshoot, such a major swing may occur even within this year.

A crash of the dollar even below 150 yen — an extremely dangerous development — is conceivable within the next year or two. By raising the prices we pay for imports and easing competitive pressures on domestic manufacturers, the lower dollar would cause a rebound in inflation. A crashing dollar might also precipitate a flight of foreign capital, which would lead to a surge of interest rates and renewed strains on the international financial system. A financial crisis and a depression are possible.

How can we avert this catastrophe? First, the United States should adopt a variable oil import fee on national security grounds. The fee would be levied on the difference between a domestic target price of, say, $22 a barrel and the world price. Thus, if import prices fell to $12 a barrel, the tax would be $10 a barrel. On national security grounds, tax-free quotas would be assigned to Mexico and Canada. At $10 a barrel, such a fee would yield $11 billion to $12 billion a year.

An oil-import fee could be part of a package to meet the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing goals. Such deficit reduction is essential to forestall a flight from the dollar. At the same time, the Federal Reserve must watch for opportunities to lower short-term interest rates to cushion the deflationary shock of plunging oil prices. Given the shock of falling oil prices, interest rates — both short and long — must decline 150 to 200 basis points (each basis point equals one one-hundredth of a percentage point) worldwide within the next 12 to 18 months.

We might also receive help from Japan, which is now reaping the fruits of a sweeping restructuring of its economy after the 1974 oil shock. Convinced that the world had entered an era of resource shortages, not only in oil but in food and raw materials as well, Tokyo decided to realign its economy with an emphasis on electronics and information-based industries.

The current plunge in oil and other commodity prices is a signal that, in an era of surpluses rather than shortages, the Japanese economy is heading down the wrong track. And the best sign of that is Japan's huge trade surpluses. As indicated by last month's cut in the discount rate from 5 percent to 4.5 percent, Tokyo has begun to respond to the change of eras. It is especially significant that the yen has strengthened despite the cut in the discount rate. In adjusting to falling oil prices, further cuts in the discount rate will be necessary.

The upward thrust of the yen, of course, will help curb Japan's trade surpluses, but more actions are needed. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has called for major tax reforms by the fiscal year 1987, too late to cope with the emergency situation created by falling oil prices. What is needed, therefore, is an emergency fiscal package taking effect in the fiscal year beginning April 1 to increase domestic demand. Highly placed officials in Tokyo are calling for a fiscal stimulus program to be unveiled before the May economic summit meeting in Tokyo. Such a program might include a one-year tax rebate and a public works program financed by the issuance of construction bonds.

Prime Minister Nakasone has also appointed a special committee to look into the restructuring of the Japanese economy. The committee is considering proposals to cut the workweek to five days and reform the land laws to reduce the cost of home ownership. Special committees are also studying tax reform, particularly proposals to lower individual and corporate rates and to initiate a value-added tax. Over the next year, these discussions may lead to far-reaching initiatives to transform Japan from a "workaholic" to a high-consumption society.

An economic restructuring — together with a rising yen and falling oil prices — should in time lead to an increase of $50 billion or more in imports of manufactures. Whether American manufacturers can capitalize on this depends on their competitiveness. At the very least, a surging yen and the prospect of increased Japanese imports should help to ease protectionist pressures in Congress. Thus, barring a financial disaster, we will probably share in Japan's windfall from falling oil prices.

Sam Nakagama is chief economist of Nakagama & Wallace Inc., an economic advisory firm.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED FEB. 14, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
John Jn	17,298,200	47¾	– 5¾
AT&T	10,696,400	21¼	...
Phil Pt	9,674,500	9½	– ½
Es Kod	8,993,000	52¾	+ 1¾
Texaco	8,473,800	28¾	+ 2¾
Goodyr	7,872,900	34½	+ 1½
IBM	7,583,300	156¼	+ ½
G Mot	6,351,400	79¾	+ 4¾
Mesa P	6,063,600	2⅞	+ ½
ITT Cp	5,966,600	41¾	+ 2¾
Schlmb	5,519,500	30	– 1¾
Gif St Ut	5,340,900	13⅞	– ½
Pan Am	5,304,500	8⅝	– ½
Bnk Am	5,254,700	13½	+ 1
US Steel	5,037,200	22¾	+ ¾

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,490	1,330
Declines	560	706
Total Issues	2,250	2,244
New Highs	658	599
New Lows	73	120

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	699,694,080	4,324,720,901
Same Per. 1985	603,779,520	4,049,617,020

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	144.2	141.1	144.2	+3.24
Transp	124.2	122.3	124.2	+1.91
Utils	65.2	63.5	65.2	+1.55
Finance	142.8	138.4	142.8	+4.35
Composite	126 6	123.7	126.6	+2.94

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	242.2	236.7	242.2	+5.43
20 Transp	208.0	202.1	208.0	+5.61
40 Utils	97.4	94.8	97.4	+2.29
40 Financial	28.0	26.9	28.0	+1.01
500 Stocks	219.7	214.4	219.7	+5.20

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1668.8	1605.1	1664.4	+51.03
20 Transp	777.9	756.2	772.9	+10.56
15 Utils	181.0	175.6	180.6	+ 3.90
65 Comb	684.3	641.8	662.0	+16.45

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED FEB. 14, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Astrotech	6,985,400	1⅞	+ ½
Wickes	2,479,800	4⅞	– ⅛
AM Intl	2,071,600	7	+ ⅝
DomePet	1,956,900	1¾	– ⅛
WangB	1,902,800	19¼	...
OzarkHldgs	1,398,600	16⅝	...
Amdahl	1,261,800	15	– ¼
SterlSoft	1,203,300	14½	+ 1½
ImpGp	1,115,700	4-6/16	+9/16
Hasbro	1,092,100	38¾	+ ¼

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	442	405
Declined	351	376
Unchanged	133	140
Total Issues	926	921
New Highs	163	121
New Lows	48	67

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	63,680,660	365,310,295
Same Per. 1985	51,076,970	332,211,090

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOPPING, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor

MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor

JOHN D. POMFRET, Exec. V.P., General Manager
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, Sr. V.P., Circulation
LANCE R. PRIMIS, Sr. V.P., Advertising
J. A. RIGGS JR., Sr. V.P., Operations
HOWARD BISHOW, V.P., Employee Relations
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Emma Lazarus or Elizabeth Arden?

The deadliest shot in all the furor over the Statue of Liberty and Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca is "commercialization," and it's being fired by both sides.

The trouble arose when Secretary of Interior Donald Hodel removed Mr. Iacocca from one of two organizations concerned with restoring the Statue of Liberty and nearby Ellis Island. Mr. Iacocca angrily ascribes his firing to Interior's desire to "commercialize Ellis Island." The Government plan would create a conference center and hotel, financed by what Mr. Iacocca calls "the sale of tax shelters to the rich."

Now consider the rival Iacocca plan. "He should know commercialization when he sees it," says a Park Service official. It calls for a large glass building to include a brewery, music halls and ethnic food shops. That does not sound exactly like a blueprint for non-commercial dignity.

The competition between plans probably explains Secretary Hodel's sudden step. He admires Mr. Iacocca's feat of raising almost a quarter-billion dollars for the restorations. But he calls it a conflict of interest for Mr. Iacocca to head both the fund drive and the commission that helps decide how to spend the money. That sounds unduly punctilious. The heated battle over plans seems a more plausible explanation. Which plan is better?

Neither. Both sound thoroughly commercial. The golden door contemplated in both sounds more like Elizabeth Arden than Emma Lazarus, more like a luxury spa than a place to ruminate on the tired, poor and tempest-tossed. Why limit the future of such evocative American icons to two *development* plans?

There was reason to be uneasy about commercialization from the start. Private fund raising brought with it sordid scenes like beer companies contesting the exclusive right to use the Statue of Liberty in advertising. Franchise rights have been sold for 750 products including official swizzle sticks and air fresheners; that turns Miss Liberty into a Statue of License. Why were private funds needed in the first place? There could hardly be a more logical reason to spend public funds than the public celebration next July Fourth.

If money was to be sought privately, Mr. Iacocca has done an exceptional job of finding it, $230 million and counting. What's now clear is that it's time for commercialization, of all kinds, to stop.

•

The process of deciding on restoration has so far gone on mostly unnoticed and unremarked. The Iacocca controversy now puts the public squarely on notice of the need to pay attention and ask questions. The first question is, Why must Ellis Island be converted into any kind of development at all, luxury hotel *or* ethnic food fair? There is no shortage in America of suburban malls in which one can eat souvlaki, croissants, won ton, empanadas and pizza by the slice.

Yet there is a distinct shortage of places of quiet, powerful dignity, like the Vietnam memorial in Washington. Once, literal-minded patriots denounced the starkness of names engraved on marble as a "black gash of shame." The only shame now is theirs. This has become the most moving of Washington's public places. Ellis Island can uncover its own deep feelings.

The second question, now that the Iacocca affair has awakened public attention, is, How can the public's interest be informed and its concerns addressed? What can the Government do by way of hearings or competitions to assure that the restoration meets the demands of history and fitness, not just the need for return on investment? In removing Mr. Iacocca from his commission job, Secretary Hodel said he needed "unfettered" advice about the restoration. Why not ask all of us immigrants?

Curbing the Fear of AIDS

An important new study confirms that there is virtually no chance of acquiring AIDS through casual contact. The study discovered no such cases in households of AIDS patients. There is no justification, hence, for society to turn victims of AIDS into pariahs, forcing them out of jobs and apartments, refusing to provide them services or to let them, in the case of children, stay in school.

AIDS is a fearful disease, but it is extremely difficult to contract. In America it is spread almost exclusively by virus-laden blood or semen that gains direct access to the bloodstream. These routes include homosexual intercourse, the sharing of contaminated needles among drug addicts, injection of blood products before blood donors were given the new AIDS screening test, and passage in the womb from affected mothers to their fetuses.

The fear of more casual infection was aroused because the virus was occasionally detected in the saliva and tears of AIDS victims. That fear has now been firmly laid to rest by a survey in The New England Journal of Medicine of 101 people who live in the same house as an AIDS victim. The survey, conducted by Gerald Friedland of New York's Montefiore Medical Center and colleagues elsewhere, excluded people in known risk groups and also the sexual partners of AIDS patients. It focused on household members who shared bathrooms and kitchens with AIDS victims, regularly hugged and kissed them and helped them bathe, eat and dress. If the AIDS virus could be transmitted by casual contact, these housemates would show some sign of infection. None did.

AIDS is a lingering, lethal disease with many strange properties. No one was sure at first that it could not spread like wildfire. But as hospitals in New York and San Francisco began to fill with AIDS patients, nurses and physicians cared for them despite the evident risk. Their courage provided the first evidence that AIDS is not casually transmitted.

This record, confirmed by the new study, should set a clear limit on the fear of AIDS. Much remains to be learned about the disease, but there is now abundant evidence that no one need fear living or working with AIDS victims. No one need deny them comfort while they live, or abandon them when they are dying.

Government's obligation, meanwhile, is to avoid the secrecy in policy making that a judge found in the recent dispute over admitting AIDS victims to New York schools. He upheld the city's right to decide such questions on a case-by-case basis, but urged open discussion at every stage.

The AIDS epidemic will rise higher before it ebbs or is brought under control. Until then, Americans now know there is safety as well as humanity in treating its victims with understanding.

Slow Snow Motion

February has seen New York City repeatedly blanketed with clean snow — and then half-blanketed with dirty ice. For days, street after street has been constricted by the rock-like crusts, embedding cars and impeding foot traffic. It's a tormenting problem that tries city agencies. Yet there may be ways they can try a little harder.

Every time there's a flake of snow in the air, the word goes out to New York drivers that alternate-side-of-the-street parking rules are suspended. That makes considerable sense on the day of the snowfall; it minimizes traffic by encouraging people to stay out of their cars. But when alternate-side parking is then suspended day after day, it is impossible to plow to the curb nor can streets be adequately salted or sanded.

As things turned out last week, requiring cars to move wouldn't have helped. The temperature remained relentlessly below freezing. Though the Sanitation Department was eager to clean the ice away, some melting is necessary before that's possible. Hard-crusted ice would break the equipment.

The department decides about noon the day before whether or not to suspend alternate-side parking. If the forecast is for below-freezing cold, the word goes out: suspend; let the cars remain unmoved. The reverse approach, however, at least offers a chance of cleaner streets. Why always assume that the forecast of cold will be right?

If it's not and if cars have to move, then at least it would be possible to clean the streets. That might or might not work, depending on the temperature. But making the effort is surely better than simply surrendering to frozen filth.

Topics

Overproductions

Quitter

If everyone were to quit while still ahead, the world would be a happier place. Old movie actors could give up *toupees, eye lifts and very wide belts*; certain opera stars wouldn't have to work so hard to make style do what their voices no longer can; tired politicians could give up shopping for new rhetoric.

Evelyn Marie Adams, then, deserves congratulations not only for winning the New Jersey lottery, but for withdrawing from the game.

Mrs. Adams won $3.9 million last October, $500 last month, and $1.4 million this month. Now she declares that she has bought her last ticket. "I'm going to give everyone else a chance," she says. Never mind that the odds against her million triumphs were 17 trillion to one. Mrs. Adams knows that once she's entered the lists it's all over but for the announcement.

Thank you, Mrs. Adams, for leaving the field for the rest of the contenders, and may the rest of the world take notice.

■

Welcome to the Club

Saudi Arabia may differ from the United States in language, religion, customs and climate. But lately it's begun to share an all-too-familiar economic problem.

Like America, Saudi Arabia gives farmers a helping hand. Water, power and fuel are subsidized; machinery is purchased with interest-free government loans. Once harvested, crops are sold to the Government for far more than the world market price. And as in America, the result of agricultural subsidy is agricultural surplus.

According to The Economist, Saudi farmers now produce twice as much wheat as Saudi Arabia consumes, giving the desert kingdom the potential to become one of the world's great grain exporters.

As any American could predict, the next move, of course, will be to pay Saudi farmers not to grow grain.

Letters

To Do Well on the S.A.T., It Helps to Be an Only Child

To the Editor:

President Reagan, in his State of the Union Message (front page, Feb. 5), speaks of the recent rise in Scholastic Aptitude Test scores and again misunderstands the causes that underlie annual changes in S.A.T. scores.

In several public addresses (most notably, his 1985 State of the Union Message), President Reagan correctly observed that S.A.T. scores began to increase dramatically in 1980, the first year of his Administration. However, his implication that these increases are a consequence of his Administration's policies is uncorroborated by reliable evidence. No result from systematic evaluation has linked changes in S.A.T. scores to Government policy.

In his 1986 State of the Union Message, President Reagan again cites rising S.A.T. scores, but then he reports, "It wasn't government and Washington lobbies that turned education around — it was the American people who, in reaching for excellence, knew to reach back to basics." I assume "reach back to basics" is a metaphor for rededicated efforts at strengthening reading, writing and arithmetic skills among America's youth. Although I support this rededication and believe that such efforts can only profit the nation, there is no scientific evidence to support Mr. Reagan's statement. Whatever else he means to denote by this metaphor is not clear.

What is clear is that Mr. Reagan has not done his homework on the S.A.T. A cursory review of the relevant literature would reveal that only one line of research has systematically gathered evidence and offered a scientific explanation for the changing pattern of S.A.T. scores — and that explanation has nothing to do with the Reagan Administration or reaching back to basics. Instead, a psychological model (known as the "confluence model") that incorporates family size and birth-order information is the only available resource that accurately describes and predicts annual changes in national S.A.T. scores. The model is based on research by a social psychologist, Robert Zajonc, and his colleagues at the University of Michigan.

According to the confluence model, family size, number of siblings, differences in sibling ages and birth order all contribute to a child's intellectual environment and subsequent mental growth. For example, an only child is exposed primarily to his or her parents' well-developed vocabularies and adult decision processes. This type of environment facilitates the child's mental growth. In contrast, a child with five older siblings is exposed primarily to immature individuals, whose vocabularies, intellectual processes and approaches to life's uncertainties are mostly undeveloped. Thus, on the average, large family size is related to poorer intellectual growth in children.

Because the S.A.T. is usually taken by 17-year-olds, we would expect (from the confluence model) increases in S.A.T. scores since 1980 to correspond to decreases in average family size beginning in 1963. One need only look at United States census data from the 1960's to see how true this correspondence is. Interestingly, the 1980 S.A.T. turn-around was predicted by Dr. Zajonc in a 1976 Science magazine article, "Family Configuration and Intelligence." Since then, Dr. Zajonc and his colleagues have published six or more papers that expound and validate the confluence model. To my knowledge, no other psychological, sociological, educational or political factors have been explicated through scientific research and found reliably to explain or predict changing S.A.T. scores.

What is, perhaps, most interesting is that President Reagan and his Administration have managed for years to remain ignorant of the research on S.A.T. scores. Furthermore, I think it is grossly irresponsible for the President to misinform the American public with factual-sounding assertions that derive from conjecture and self-serving speculation. Because the President influences national policy through executive power and through speeches that shape public awareness, he should do everything he can to secure and report the most reliable information concerning the state of the Union. The President and the public must be accurately informed decision makers.

ERIC L. LANG
Research Associate
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 7, 1986

Things That a President's Age Tell Us

To the Editor:

President Reagan's 75th birthday on Feb. 6 sent me scurrying to my almanac to find out more about the ages of our Presidents. As almost everyone knows, Mr. Reagan is our oldest chief executive, in fact, the only one over 70 ever to be elected.

The average age of our 40 Presidents (at their first inauguration) is 54.8 years. In all, 7 have been in their 40's, 24 in their 50's and 9 in their 60's. President Reagan was 69 when he began his first term in 1981 — 14 years older than the Presidential average.

The second oldest President elected was William Henry Harrison who, at 68, caught pneumonia during his inauguration and died a month later. The youngest President was *not* John F. Kennedy, as many believe, but Theodore Roosevelt, who assumed the Presidency at 42 following the assassination of William McKinley. After almost two full terms, he was still little more than 50 years old.

We are often reminded that in other parts of the world heads of state in their 70's or older are not unusual. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, after all, ruled vigorously well into their 80's. However, it should be remembered that elderly heads of state in Europe and elsewhere have often been part of entrenched political regimes, in many cases, authoritarian or totalitarian ones.

But the issue of Presidential age in the United States is not whether elderly leaders are benevolent or dictatorial or even whether they are mentally or physically equipped for the job. Rather, the age of our Presidents seems to be a litmus test of the national mood. In times of upheaval and change, we have tended to choose young leaders. And in times of retrenchment and "return to normalcy," we have often opted for older ones — kindly father figures, if you will.

During the Civil War, for example, the nation turned to Abraham Lincoln (age 52) and during the Great Depression to Franklin D. Roosevelt (age 51). Conversely, in the aftermath of World War II and during the quiet years of the 1950's, considerably older leaders were chosen: Harry Truman



(age 64) and Dwight D. Eisenhower (age 62 and again at 66). Ronald Reagan's election and re-election at 69 and 73 (with the theme of "traditional values") continues this pattern.

There is one other fact that I discovered in my almanac reading — that especially old Presidents are almost always followed by especially young ones. Of all the Presidents elected at age 60 or older, all but one have had younger successors — and the average age of these succeeding Presidents had been under 52. I leave this interesting fact to those in charge of the 1988 nominating conventions!

H. ALAN HOGLUND
New York, Feb. 7, 1986

Ecology and Crowding Are Problems for Haiti

To the Editor:

The turmoil in Haiti, while immediately attributable to popular outrage over a brutal regime, has root causes receiving scant attention in current reports from the Haitian scene.

Haiti is an ecological disaster area, where forests have been sacrificed to the ever-increasing needs of a rapidly growing population for crop land, firewood and timber. Deprived of water-holding cover, millions of tons of virtually irreplaceable topsoil have been washed down to the sea. And now, with half its work force without jobs, with the lowest per-capita income in the Western Hemisphere and the highest fertility rates in the Caribbean, Haiti's jobless and poverty-stricken people understandably look to violent political action to bring down any government oblivious to their suffering.

No successor government, no matter how well intentioned, is likely to succeed in providing health, education and food for its people unless it addresses fundamental problems, including population stabilization and ecological rehabilitation. Its efforts to do so deserve strong outside support.

MARSHALL GREEN
Washington, Feb. 11, 1986

The writer, a director of the Population Crisis Committee, has been U.S. Ambassador to Australia and Indonesia, and an Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs.

Philadelphia Leads the Way in Parental Leave

To the Editor:

As a member of the Philadelphia City Council who wrote the first parental-leave legislation of any city in the country, I feel compelled to comment on your article about the pregnancy-leave debate (Business Day, Feb. 3).

In Philadelphia, the tremendous inequities between adoption and childbirth surfaced in 1983, when a city worker requested maternity leave to comply with an adoption-agency requirement that she spend the first six months at home with the adopted child. Her request was denied, as regulations then stipulated that only civil-service employees who gave birth were entitled to six months' unpaid maternity leave. An adoptive mother could be granted a personal leave when the child was brought home, but solely at the discretion of her department head. The sad conclusion was that the city worker was unable to adopt a child when one became available.

At about the same time, a similar case arose in Pittsburgh. There, an arbitrator redefined maternity leave, saying it applied only to *childbearing, not child rearing.*

Having learned of these unfair situations, and bolstered with this new definition of maternity leave, I felt the time had come for Philadelphia to extend the maternity entitlement it provided to new mothers, to adoptive parents and natural fathers as well. Now, we would have one entitlement, and it would be called "parental leave."

The Philadelphia Civil Service Commission agreed, and thus, Philadelphia became the first city in the country to grant both adoptive parents and biological fathers unpaid leave. It is with this background and personal experience that I firmly believe the gender-neutral approach is the most successful way to settle the debate over pregnancy-leave in our country.

JOAN SPECTER
Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1986

Betting on PAC's

To the Editor:

John B. Warner's Feb. 6 letter defending political-action committees' role in U.S. politics inadvertently demonstrated why PAC's are, in fact, unhealthy. Mr. Warner writes, "next time you go to the horse races, bet $50 and see how much more interested you are than when you bet nothing." Why is the bettor more interested? Because if his horse wins, he stands to collect a substantial payoff.

The difference, of course, is that horses don't know who bet on them. Politicians do, and the "payoff" in the form of public policies skewed to special interests is costing our nation billions and damaging the confidence of our people in their public institutions.

JAMES R. GOMES
Lexington, Mass., Feb. 7, 1986

How 'Civic Virtue' Got From City Hall to Queens

To the Editor:

Emil Leavitt (letters, Feb. 6) recalls the story of the erection and unveiling of "Civic Virtue" in Manhattan by New York's Mayor John F. Hylan, and the general unhappiness with the conception of the statue by Frederick MacMonnies. However, its appearance at Queens Borough Hall, though obscured by the passage of time, is not a mystery.

Robert Moses wanted it out of City Hall Park, just as he wanted to get rid of the old Post Office building that occupied part of the site. No one wanted that male-chauvinist-pig sculpture group of "Fat Boy" trampling two female figures representing "Vice" and "Corruption."

No one, that is, but Queens Borough President George U. Harvey. He had just moved in to his new Borough Hall (1939) in Kew Gardens and had just the spot for the statue. He had come into the borough presidency in the wake of the Maurice J. Connolly sewer scandals in 1929.

Evidently, Harvey thought the statue an appropriate symbol of his administration (he held the office until the Democrats recaptured it in 1940) and a suitable reminder to his successors.

Borough President Connolly, incidentally, went to jail, for receiving payoffs on contracts for sewer construction.

ERNEST NEUFELD
Forest Hills, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1986

Sexism in Orbit

To the Editor:

The time has surely come when, out of respect for Judith A. Resnik and Christa McAuliffe, the two women who lost their lives on the Challenger space-shuttle flight on Jan. 28, we stop referring to space flights as "manned" or "unmanned."

Indeed, perhaps we should all make a serious effort, in respect and recognition of half the human race, to substitute words like "staffed" and "humankind" for "manned" and "mankind."

JOAN G. SILBERMAN
Suffern, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

The New York Times Company
229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman
SYDNEY GRUSON, Vice Chairman
WALTER MATTSON, President
DAVID L. GORHAM, Senior Vice President
BENJAMIN HANDELMAN, Senior Vice President
MICHAEL E. RYAN, Senior Vice President
GUY T. GARRETT, Vice President
SOLOMON B. WATSON IV, Secretary
DENISE K. FLETCHER, Treasurer

Operating Groups

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Senior Vice President
JOHN D. POMFRET, Senior Vice President
JOHN R. HARRISON, Vice President
WILLIAM T. KERR, Vice President
DAVID K. MACDONALD, Vice President

هكذا من الاصل

Let's Distance Ourselves From Marcos

By Stephen J. Solarz

WASHINGTON

President Ferdinand E. Marcos's decision to have himself declared the winner of the Presidential election — in spite of the fact that he really lost it — is likely to bring the Philippines to the brink of civil war and seriously jeopardize important American interests in Asia. How the United States responds to this crude and cynical effort to thwart the will of the Filipino people will go a long way toward determining the fate of democracy in the Philippines and the future relationship between our two countries.

The election, on Feb. 7, was clearly marred by extensive fraud and manipulation. Vote buying, stuffed and stolen ballot boxes and outright intimidation were the order of the day. Millions of living people could not vote, while untold numbers of dead ones did. In one town, Mr. Marcos received 13,643 votes and his opponent none.

Some cynics, who note that political fraud is not exactly unknown in the United States, have suggested that it would be inappropriate to judge the Philippine election by American standards. They must not know that the Marcos machine makes Tammany Hall under Boss Tweed look like the Honest Ballot Association.

The combination of blatant fraud and brazen denials — Mr. Marcos contended that the vote count was delayed for several days by heavy rains and high tides, and he asserted that nuns were more guilty than Government goons of intimidating voters — may seem like a black comedy, but the whole episode is actually more like a Greek tragedy.

It is rather doubtful that the Philippine opposition will follow the White House's advice to "get on the team" and work with the Marcos Government. Instead, we can anticipate demonstrations by outraged Filipinos unwilling to accept — any more than we would — the validation of a fraudulent Presidential election. What happens when hundreds of thousands — and maybe millions — of Filipinos take to the streets to protest this desecration of democracy remains to be seen.

How much blood will be shed — and whether the army and security forces will remain loyal to Mr. Marcos — is anybody's guess. But one thing is clear: The major beneficiaries of the election and its aftermath will be the Communists, who are positioned to pick up the support of millions of moderate Filipinos who have no sympathy for Communism but are determined to rid themselves of the Marcos regime.

The only thing worse than a fraudulent election, from the American point of view, would be a fraudulent election countenanced by the United States. By overturning the actual results, Mr. Marcos dealt a body blow to the Filipino peoples' hopes of restoring democracy. By acquiescing in a phony election, Mr. Reagan would be dealing them a fatal blow.

The real alternative to Communism in the Philippines is not a continuation of authoritarianism but democracy. If the Filipino people ever decide that the Communist-dominated New Peoples Army is the only realistic alternative to the Marcos regime, the stage will be set for the triumph of Communism. That is precisely what is likely to happen if the Filipino people conclude that the United States, to which they are looking for sympathy and support at this critical moment in their history, has turned its back on democracy.

> He is likely to bring his country to the brink of civil war

Before the election, the Reagan Administration spoke up forcefully for an honest electoral process. Yet now that the election has been spoiled by fraud, the Administration seems to have lost its voice. Instead of quickly condemning those who perpetrated this injustice, the President attributed the fraud to both Government and opposition. Once again, as he did during the Bitburg episode, he confused the victims with their victimizers.

Some people in the Administration are undoubtedly arguing that Mr. Marcos is a friend we cannot abandon. Yet what kind of friend is it who, despite Mr. Reagan's personal pleas for a free and fair election, engages in the most egregious electoral fraud? And what kind of friend openly speaks of sidling up to the Russians if we press too hard for political pluralism and human rights?

We do, indeed, have friends in the Philippines. They are the millions of Filipinos who risked their lives to participate in and protect the electoral process. The real question about friendship is whether we will break faith with or support these peaceful Filipino freedom fighters.

Others in the Administration believe that, however bad Mr. Marcos may be, the alternative would be worse. A Communist victory would, indeed, be a political disaster for the Philippines and a strategic debacle for us. But what they fail to appreciate is that Mr. Marcos is the No. 1 recruiting agent for the Communist Party in the Philippines. The longer he remains in power the greater the chances that the Communists will prevail.

Those who fear the consequences of Mr. Marcos's resignation or removal look to what happened in Iran and Nicaragua after the fall of the Shah and the Somoza dynasty. They conclude that, while Mr. Marcos may not exactly be a choir boy, he is "our son of a bitch," as Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said of Anastasio Somoza. Most Americans would agree that the mullahs and the Sandinistas are far worse than the tyrants they replaced. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the demise of an authoritarian government inevitably leads to an even more repressive regime.

The changeover from dictatorship to democracy has worked well in Spain, Portugal, Argentina and Brazil — and there is no reason it can not succeed in the Philippines. In some countries, to be sure, there is no democratic alternative. But the Philippines is not among them. Backed by the Roman Catholic Church, the business community, a substantial middle class and millions of impoverished Filipinos, the democratic opposition has the credibility and capacity to govern the country.

What should the United States do? If we continue to conduct business as usual with the Marcos regime, we run the risk of tying ourselves to a doomed and discredited dictatorship. But if we completely dissociate ourselves from it, we are likely to further weaken an already faltering Government, thereby undermining its capacity to counter the growing Communist challenge.

> Important American interests in Asia are likely to be seriously jeopardized

Whatever we do, there are real risks for the United States. But we would surely be in a better position to protect our strategic interests and promote our political values by distancing ourselves from, rather than embracing, the Marcos regime. It avails us little to continue aiding a Government that has lost its legitimacy and refuses to reform.

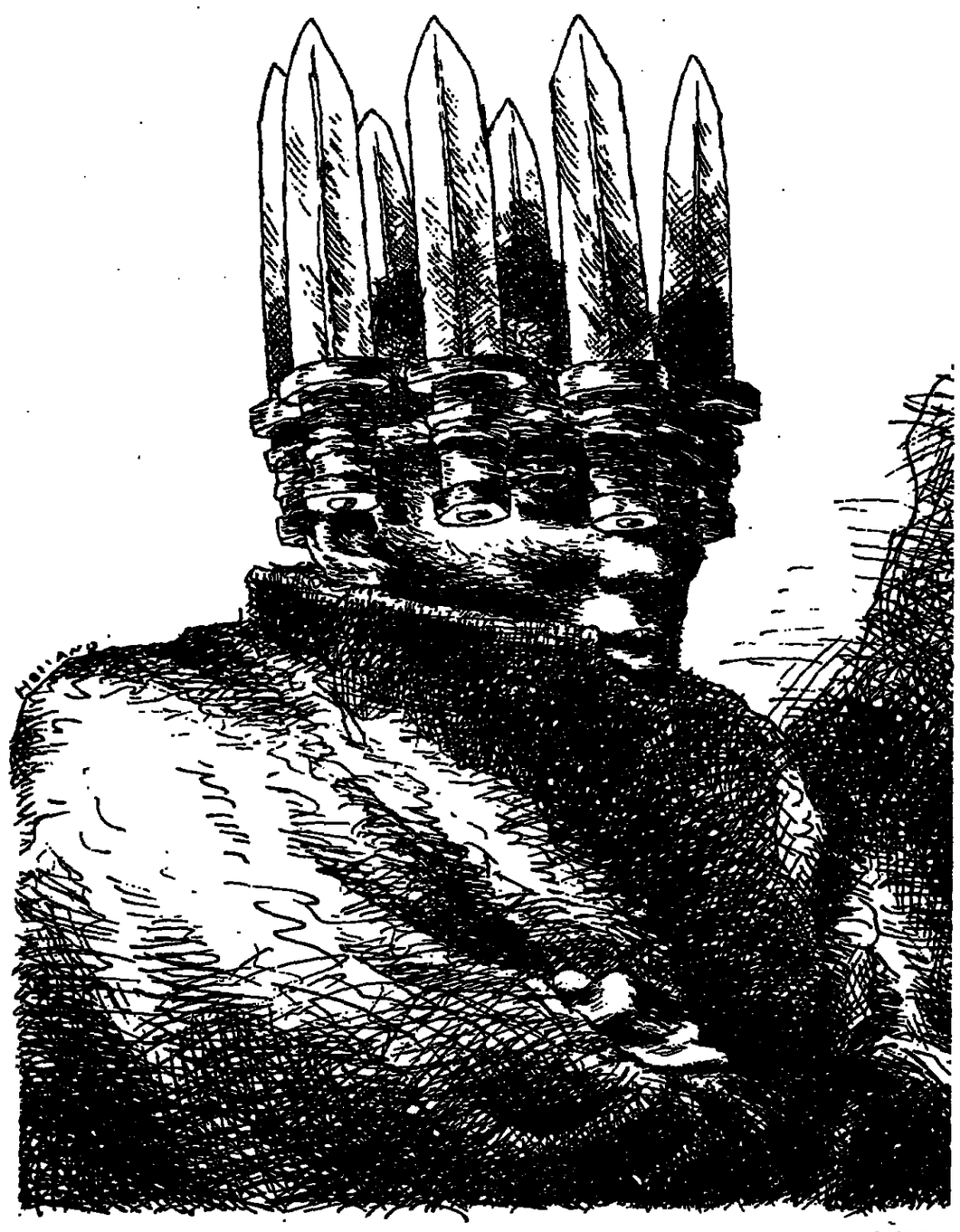
Rhetorical denunciations of electoral fraud are not, by themselves, enough. To convince the Filipino people of our good will, we may have to eliminate our aid program entirely or place the bulk of it in an escrow account, to be released only with the establishment of a legitimate government that commands the support of the Filipino people. To the extent that we choose to continue our humanitarian aid programs for desperately poor Filipinos, we should channel them through the Catholic Church and other private voluntary organizations.

Such an approach would send a powerful message to the ruling elite in the Philippines that the United States has decided to withdraw its support for a Government whose days are clearly numbered. It is his fear of precisely such a possibility that has led Mr. Marcos to spend so much time pleading his case on American television this month. Even if it did not lead to the imminent removal or resignation of Mr. Marcos, withdrawing American support would still serve our longer-term interests by demonstrating to the Filipino people that we are on the side of democracy rather than dictatorship.

Some will argue that such a policy — which the Philippine Government may interpret as a breach of our security agreement — could jeopardize our access to the military facilities at Clark Field and Subic Bay. What such people do not realize is that the good will of the Filipino people is a necessary condition for our continued access to the bases. In fact, it would probably compromise the future of the bases even more if we implicitly acquiesed in a fraudulent election.

One of our major assets in the Philippines is the continuing friendship of the Filipino people. To continue, in the wake of a stolen election, to provide the Marcos regime with $250 million a year in unconditional military and economic assistance, is to run the risk of drying up this good will and transforming it into enduring bitterness. That would serve neither our interests nor our ideals. □

Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, is chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.



Brad Holland

FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

More Mideast Trouble

PARIS

Trouble is mounting again in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. The Iranian offensive has caught Iraq off balance. Teheran is probably prudent enough not to push its forces into nearby Kuwait, a move that would provoke a dangerous spread of the war.

But if the Iranians succeed in cutting off or taking Basra, Iraq's second largest city, they will have achieved a major political as well as military goal. Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is conducting the war, explained Iran's objectives:

"When we have taken a part of Iraq's territory, we expect that the principle of the elimination of [Iraqi leader] Saddam Hussein will be accepted by the countries linked to Iraq so that our goal will be achieved — the fall of the Ba'ath regime."

That has been Ayatollah Khomeini's hope from the start, an aim beyond his reach, but the Arab states take the danger of Iranian advances seriously.

It is as true now as when the war began that the desirable end for the rest of the world is that both sides should lose, as Henry Kissinger once said. And it is idle to imagine that the collapse of oil prices makes the Gulf any less crucial to the world strategic balance than it has been for decades.

Despite enhanced U.S. capacity for intervention in the region since the Iranian revolution, the Arabs will surely be leery about inviting American military help. For one thing, they aren't convinced of U.S. reliability and for another, they are wisely cautious not to provide a pretext for Soviet counterintervention. Unlike Gamal Abdel Nasser when he was leader of Egypt, most Arab authorities now see that they have more to lose than to gain by Soviet-American confrontation in their region.

Meanwhile, the hopes of a year ago for some progress toward Arab-Israeli peace talks to ease the atmosphere have almost petered out. There are only eight months to go before Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres will have to turn over the Government to his Likud Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, unless he can achieve the kind of dramatic breakthrough that would give him a good chance of winning early elections. There isn't even a hint of that yet.

Jordan's King Hussein keeps a wary eye on the calendar. He is mending his ties with Syria and the Russians, which could be helpful to him if that will-o'-the-wisp international conference to launch Middle East peace talks should ever actually materialize.

But his more important motive is probably to hedge against grave deterioration in the area. He is known to fear that a Shamir Government with Ariel Sharon in the Cabinet would not only annex the West Bank but might even invade Jordan, as they did Lebanon, with the idea of creating a new political environment.

The two situations — war in the Gulf, stagnation in Arab-Israeli efforts — do not impinge upon each other directly, but any drastic development in the region has ripple effect. And once again both bring into focus the importance of the climate between Washington and Moscow in determining whether solutions are possible or conflicts are probable. It has long been a mistake to see the Middle East's turmoil as primarily an arena of Soviet-American struggle. Its problems come from its own dense web of never-ending rivalries and frustrations.

> Time to intensify U.S.-Soviet regional talks

The obverse is not equally true, however. Even if it were possible for the superpowers to stand aside and tell the local players they had to sort themselves out, nothing useful would be likely to come of it and the powers would risk being dragged back in. An example of this incapacity is Syria's failure to put the pieces of Lebanon together again despite dominant power and minimal outside intervention.

There is no alternative to outside diplomacy to catalyze situations in the Gulf and the Middle East and turn them away from growing danger. Proposals for active Soviet-American cooperation, a kind of joint ultimatum to cut off arms aid and support to clients, are totally unrealistic at this stage. And such a superpower stand would be bitterly resented by all affected.

But this is a time to intensify the Soviet-American regional talks launched timidly before the Geneva summit, to identify common interests in preventing a turn for the worse, and to seek some minimum accord. That could make an important difference. □

WASHINGTON | James Reston

Do We Really Care?

WASHINGTON

Among the many imposing sights in Washington these days you would have to include the tall figure of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, striding along with an old, battered Irish hat on his head.

Over 20 years ago, this former professor of government at Harvard, assistant in the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford and Ambassador to India and the United Nations reported a crisis of illegitimate and neglected children in the black families of America.

As he says, he got "a bloody nose" in the process, but here he is again with an update of the facts in a remarkable book called "Family and Nation." It is different in two respects from his original monograph.

First he notes that the tragedy of broken families is not only a black problem but now a general problem, not merely the responsibility of local, state and Federal officials but a challenge to the conscience of all of us.

"Do we care?" he asks. Do we *really* care? He quotes from President Reagan's 1985 State of the Union address: "A nation renewed, stronger, freer and more secure . . . knowing that as the family goes, so goes our civilization."

Senator Moynihan doesn't come up with any thumping conclusions except one: that if the people and the press don't pay more attention to the facts of family life in America, there will be no effective remedies. So he asks:

Do we care that, in a period of our greatest prosperity, the number of our citizens living below the Government's official poverty line is higher than ever before?

Do we care that one out of four of the nation's preschool children are living below this poverty line; that, as things are now going, within 10 years the majority of 17-year-olds will come from broken families, and that even today more than half of all births to teen-age mothers are out of wedlock?

Do we care that in 1984, 61 percent of poor adults were women; that more than three-quarters of all the poor were either adult women or children under 18, and that the poverty rate for children in households that were female-headed was much higher — 54 percent?

Do we care that the illegitimate-birth rate, like the crime rate, is higher in the United States today than in any other Western nation?

Well, it's true that Pat Moynihan thinks with his heart and writes with his fist, but he is a trained scholar careful of his facts who for two decades has been trying to get at the leading principle or parent truth of our national life.

No doubt he stuns his hearers with his passion, and this is no accident, for what he is trying to do is get our attention to something maybe more important than President Marcos of the Philippines, and more immediate than the exploration of outer space.

He knows something of human frailty from his experience in the corridors of the university and the bureaucracy of Washington. His speeches are not like the mental wanderings of most ghost-written speeches in the Congress, and he can say serious things with a glint of Irish humor.

It's interesting that as he grows older, Mr. Moynihan is more concerned about the plight of the children than he is of the elderly.

> The welfare of our families

"A commonplace of political rhetoric," he says at the end of "Family and Nation," "is that the quality of a civilization may be measured by how it takes care of its elderly. Just as surely, the future of a society may be forecast by how it cares for its young."

But time and again he insists that the hope of easing this problem lies not with our leaders but with ourselves. He points out that this crisis in our family life did not come about through some great cataclysmic event such as war or epidemic or oppression from abroad. The American people did it mainly on their own, and will have to begin by facing the facts.

Senator Moynihan is not the first Harvard professor who has railed against public indifference.

Archibald MacLeish, the poet, identified the problem even before Senator Moynihan.

"We are deluged with facts," he wrote in 1958, "but we have lost, or are losing, our human ability to *feel* them . . .

"Nothing could more convincingly demonstrate that knowledge without feeling is not knowledge and can lead only to public irresponsibility and indifference — and conceivably to ruin.

"Nothing," he concluded, "could more clearly prove that when the fact is disassociated from the feel of the fact in the minds of an entire people — in the common mind of a civilization — that people, that civilization, is in danger." □

Our Champagne Era Recalls Brut Times

By James MacGregor Burns

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — May I proclaim the Champagne Era?

From my snow-covered mountain land, I journeyed to Manhattan the other day and found a new epoch. In a pub on the West Side, I met with an old television friend. She ordered Champagne. I thought this was in honor of our reunion until I looked around. Everyone was drinking Champagne.

I taxied to the East Side for a literary dinner. There even the book people ordered Champagne. I could see those long-stemmed glasses, some of them wide-mouthed, at the other tables, too. Clearly, in Manhattan, Champagne was in.

So I fled to Boston, the sedate land of my youth, when Champagne was strictly for New Year's Eve. Surely in Boston . . . but there again were those long-stemmed glasses, in restaurants and taverns. If Boston is drinking Champagne, surely every city is drinking Champagne.

How perfect! The people — or some of them — are making their own era, writing their own history. Champagne — sparkling, bubbly, effervescent, the very symbol of affluent America.

And presiding over the era is Mr. Champagne, sparkling, bubbly, effervescent — long-stemmed himself as he intones his pieties, bubbly and wide-mouthed as he laughs away the tough ones. What an ideal leader for our time — a time of skyrocketing stocks, soaring real estate prices and a vast gorging by the rich on luxury clothes, luxury apartments, luxury cars, luxury hotels, luxury office buildings, luxury tax breaks.

Can this happy era last forever? Outside the pubs that night sat the homeless in the falling snow. In other parts of Manhattan lay stretches of blackened, desolate blocks, some abandoned and pillaged, some still lived in. The busy derricks rebuilding mid-Manhattan were strangely absent in those places.

Will there be a Day of Judgment? I recall that too much Champagne brings big hangovers for some. And as a student of history, I know that Champagne eras can bring massive hangovers for all. I remember Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Madison Square Garden, taunting the Republicans about their dozen years in the White House: "Nine mocking years with the golden calf and three long years of the scourge! Nine crazy years at the ticker and three long years in the bread lines! Nine mad years of mirage and three long years of despair!"

After that — not the deluge, but the New Deal.

James MacGregor Burns, professor of political science, at Williams College, is author, most recently, of "The Workshop of Democracy."

Arts & Leisure

A Medieval Whodunit Is Filmed

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.

PRIMA PORTA, Italy

Just beyond Rome city limits, the hurly-burly of modern high-rises, outdoor vendors and ramshackle houses gives way abruptly to the expanse of the Lazio countryside.

On cloudy days in the winter, it is a spare, desolate countryside, the rich reds and greens turned to pastel ochres and maroons. The old churches and crumbling walls look particularly stately on such days. The smell of incense and the sound of Gregorian chant cannot be far away.

A few miles from town, a rocky dirt road twists up the hillside off the main highway. Around a bend, the daydream suddenly comes to life: a medieval monastery bustling with activity, its tall dark stone tower looming ominously over the valley.

One has to walk up to the monastery and actually touch it (or drive around the back and see the support stanchions) to discover that it is quite fake, a 14th-century Potemkin Village designed from a chalklike substance for the final shooting of the film based Umberto Eco's novel "The Name of the Rose."

Set in a Benedictine abbey in northern Italy that is the site of the greatest library in 14th-century Christendom, Mr. Eco's elaborate detective story revolves around William of Baskerville, an English member of the order, and his efforts to unravel a series of mysterious deaths among the monks. Helping William, who exemplifies the ideals of freedom of thought and conscience, is a young disciple from Germany, the novice Adso, who, in his old age, narrates the tale. Serving as William's nemesis is the inquisitor Bernard Gui. In the film, William is played by Sean Connery, Adso by Christian Slater and Gui by F. Murray Abraham.

It is a measure of the director Jean-Jacques Annaud's love for Mr. Eco's best-selling novel about murder, heresy and inquisition that the elaborate set, designed by Dante Ferretti, was built at all.

The search for the right setting sent Mr. Annaud all over Europe.

"Name a monastery, I've seen it," he said. But the journey failed to turn up what he was looking for.

"When a monastery from the 14th century was successful, it was restored in the 15th or 16th or 17th century," he said. "Now it's a prison or it's a hotel."

"If it was not successful," he added, "it is a ruin."

As a result, Mr. Ferretti was asked to go to work. For outdoor shots, he designed the sprawling set here, where shooting is going on now (on a site, by the way, that the film company had to rent for some years to come). For most of the indoor scenes, Mr. Annaud took his team to the 12th-century Ebernach monastery in West Germany. The monastery, which overlooks the Rhine near Wiesbaden, was itself redesigned by Mr. Ferretti to match the period.

Mr. Annaud recalls with some pleasure the days when Mr. Eco finally came to examine the set, Mr. Eco's word made flesh.

Mr. Eco was delighted, Mr. Annaud said: "He is like a child with the cinema.

"I challenged him to see if he could find something about our set that was not true to the book," Mr. Annaud recalled. "It took him 20 minutes of wandering around and he came up to me and said, 'You know what? You made a mistake.' "

Early in Mr. Eco's book is a detailed, precise description of the elaborate doorway of the monastery's church. "On 24 little thrones, there were 24 ancients, wearing white garments crowned in gold," Mr. Eco wrote.

"And we only had 21," Mr. Annaud said. "So we added the other three."

Mr. Annaud and Mr. Eichinger reasoned that to make a film — a believable film — out of the 14th century required the sort of attention to detail that usually characterizes popular high-tech fantasies.



Thus, Mr. Ferretti decided that every object in the film would be made from scratch, from tables to lecterns to the pottery bowls in the herbalist's shop. No old props, no mix of antiques from different ages.

"Real things from the period — you just won't find them," Mr. Ferretti said. "Props are too theatrical. I wanted to do it all to my design. And you actually want some objects that aren't quite right, that have some errors. That makes them much closer to the truth."

Mr. Annaud said among his favorite objects in the film are the old books, with illumination in gold-leaf. These, too, he said, were made especially for the film.

Just to make sure he absolutely understood what he was getting into, Mr. Annaud, a secularist by conviction despite his love for the medieval, spent four days in a Benedictine monastery in northern Italy, literally living like a monk, just before filming started.

"I was disappointed that matins weren't early enough," he said of the chanted morning prayers. At Mr. Annaud's monastery — where Mr. Eco's book was actually banned on the order of the abbot — the prayers started at 5:30 A.M. instead of the 3:30 A.M. time dictated by tradition.

Tradition and its discontents are what Mr. Eco's book is about. Reason and freedom are among his heroes, and for that to become clear, Inquisitors are required. Inquisitors, Mr. Eco wrote, "create heretics" by seeking to "repress the heretical putrefaction so vehemently that they are driven to share in it, in their hatred for the judges."

Mr. Abraham, who won an Academy Award for his portrayal of Salieri in "Amadeus," is a most unlikely Inquisitor, for he is also a Quaker.

"I don't know if he's sadistic," said Mr. Abraham of the Inquisitor, "but I bet a lot of people agree with him. The Inquisitor is probably an even more fervent believer than anyone else in the movie. He had to think he was right. How else could he do the things he does? How else could he torture people?

"It's power, it's like a trance you put yourself in when you have to torture these people," Mr. Abraham said of his role. "When you say the Inquisition to someone, they have a very clear idea of what that means to them. My face, my looks, my eyes, suddenly come into people's dreams."

For Mr. Abraham, Mr. Eco's story "is on the side of the rational." But he asks: "Is there no room for faith in reason?"

It is a mark of the power of Mr. Eco's story that such talk comes easily as actors sit beneath the archways of the "monastery" or stand in the muddy expanse before the "cathedral."

Mr. Connery, who has already submitted to jokes about trading James Bond's role for that of Brother William, one kind of detective for another, said that he, like Mr. Eco himself, was "amazed at the genuine response to this story."

"You have no idea," he said. "A caddy at the Bel-Air in Los Angeles, taxi drivers, these were the sort of people who were talking about this book."

Yet Mr. Connery also spoke of the difficulty of transposing the elaborate story to film.

"The script went through three years of being written and rewritten," he said. In some versions, "it was very formalized, almost a direct literal translation from the Italian." The challenge, he said, was "to keep the flavor" of Mr. Eco's baroque prose, without forgetting that this was to be a movie.

What the script seems to guarantee is enough action to keep even those who do not know the book happy. One scene involves a spectacular fire at the monastery; Mr. Annaud's nightmares focus on what could go wrong during the shooting of the scene.

There is also a love story involving Adso, the narrator, played by 17-year-old Christian Slater, and Valentina Vargas, a Chilean actress picked for the part of a peasant girl and temptress of monks.

Mr. Eichinger believes the medieval story is relevant to modern times and in a variety of contradictory ways.

On the one hand is the attraction of the medieval period. "We feel these days that we're overcivilized," he said. "There's a lack of adventure. That time was a much more simple time, down to basics."

Yet the story itself is also a call back to rationality, with the detective, Brother William, as its prophet. "They didn't look for a murderer, they looked to find the evil forces inside the monastery," he said. "William said, 'Think whatever you want, there's someone going around here killing people.' "

And the film just might have a particular resonance for an era in which many talk of doom and look in the most bizarre directions for saviors. "In that time, people thought the end of the world was close, they were sure of it," Mr. Eichinger said. "There were a lot of Messiahs who said they had answers to all these questions.

"The link with them," he said, referring to Adso and Brother William and Bernardo Gui, "is that we, like they, realize we live in a dangerous time."

Involved in filming of "The Name of Rose," based on the Umberto Eco best seller, are Sean Connery, far left, as a Benedictine monk; the director Jean-Jacques Annaud, center; and F. Murray Abraham, as the Inquisitor.

Plenty of Bark But Not Much Bite in 'Beverly Hills'

By VINCENT CANBY

Consider Matisse — the dog, not the artist. Matisse is the name of the character of the Scottish border collie in "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," Paul Mazursky's very free adaptation of Jean Renoir's 1932 French comedy, "Boudu Saved From Drowning." The Renoir film, itself adapted from a play by René Fauchois, has been updated and transferred to southern California, where the River Seine of the original is now a heated swimming pool.

How is one meant to respond when Mr. Mazursky's Matisse looks quizzical on cue, or when he puts his paws over his eyes to shield himself from the sight of human nudity? Are we supposed to chuckle appreciatively, the way we once did when the mutt in the old Our Gang comedies behaved in similarly prudish, anthropomorphic fashion?

Mike and Davey, the two professional dogs that play Matisse, look slightly unreal, what with their comic (and, apparently, perfectly matched) black-and-white markings, their right ears permanently adroop, and their left ears always standing up straight and alert. Watching "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," I kept wondering whether Mr. Mazursky hadn't missed another aspect of southern California life far worthier of sendup than movie dogs, or Dave and Barbara Whiteman (Richard Dreyfuss and Bette Midler), the nouveau riche coat-hanger manufacturer and his pushy wife who own the troubled Matisse.

There already have been plenty of movies (some of them made by Mr. Mazursky) that poke fun at southern California fads, including the sort of psychiatric help that Matisse receives in "Down and Out in Beverly Hills." However, as far as I know, there's never been a movie about clinics that, for a substantial fee, will tint a pet's coat to match a newly acquired Rauschenberg, redesign its muzzle into a beatific smile or insert a silicone lift into one ear to achieve an expression of winsome if frozen alacrity. Indeed, I don't even know that such places exist, but Mr. Mazursky's Matisse has the look of an animal thus tampered with.

How one responds to Matisse — or, at least, to Mike and Davey's joint performance as Matisse — will have a lot to do with how one responds to all of "Down and Out in Beverly Hills." My problem with the film is one I've had with a lot of earlier Mazursky comedies: I keep wanting it to be tougher, nastier and more seriously, more inventively cruel than Mr. Mazursky has any intention of making it. Somewhere inside this softhearted film maker, there's a vicious social satirist waiting to break loose.

"Boudu Saved From Drowning" is not one of Renoir's great works. Mr. Mazursky's use of it certainly isn't sacrilege. There is none of the hubris we call chutzpah that was evident when Mr. Mazursky made — as his second film — "Alex in Wonderland," inspired by Federico Fellini's "8½," or "Willie and Phil," inspired by François Truffaut's "Jules and Jim."

In outline, "Down and Out in Beverly Hills" isn't much different from the Renoir film, which is about the uproarious consequences of a good deed. Lestingois, a middle-aged, well-to-do dealer in rare books, looks out his window one afternoon to see Boudu, a bum, jumping into the Seine.

Lestingois not only saves the suicidal Boudu but brings him back to live in the Lestingois apartment. The ill-tempered Boudu refuses to play the charity game. He is rude, sloppy and lascivious — anything but humble. "Where would you be," says Anne-Marie, the Lestingois maid, full of bourgeois gentility, "if Mr. Lestingois hadn't saved you?" Says Boudu, "In heaven."

In the updated screenplay, written by Mr. Mazursky and Leon Capetanos, the members of the Lestingois family have become the Whitemans — familiar, larger-than-life, southern California jokes. With the exception of Mr. Dreyfuss's Dave Whiteman, a self-made millionaire of some comic dimensions, all the people in the movie are so grotesque that the comedy can't support — at least, for me — Mr. Mazursky's sentimental affection for them.

At the center is a most incredible, southern California-style vagrant, Jerry Baskin (Nick Nolte), the sort of fellow who, when he feels like it, can toss off a flawless "Clair de Lune" on the piano or recite, with feeling, Hamlet's "What a piece of work is man."

One perfect California morning, a cruddy-looking Jerry Baskin wanders onto the Whiteman estate, fills the pockets of his coat with rocks and jumps into the swimming pool. The idea that anyone, especially Nick Nolte, could actually commit suicide in this fashion is so preposterous that the audience with which I saw the film didn't seem to understand what was going on.

After he is pulled out of the water by Dave Whiteman and installed in style in the poolside cabana, Jerry sets about solving the problems of each member of the Whiteman household. Beneath his rude exterior he's a combination of Shane and the Rainmaker and almost as sexually available as the Visitor in Pier Paolo Pasolini's "Teorema."

He takes Dave down to the beach at nearby Venice and introduces him to other bums who are ulcer-free and happy, and never do a day's work from one year to the next. He seduces Carmen, the Whiteman's Mexican maid, and introduces her to the writings of Karl Marx.

He seduces Miss Midler's really rather terrifying Barbara Whiteman, and frees her from feeling useless and unloved. He also seduces the Whiteman's daughter, Jenny, magically curing her of anorexia. Jerry does, however, draw the line somewhere. Instead of seducing the Whiteman's androgynous teen-age son, Max, who likes to wear a tutu and probably wouldn't be averse to a seduction, Jerry simply gives him a manly clap on the shoulder and tells the kid not to be afraid to be himself.

Like Jerry, "Down and Out in Beverly Hills" also draws the line.

WBDP The West Bank Data Base Project

Just published — the 1986 annual report

NIS 19.95

The West Bank Data Base Project is an independent research group established to study and analyze demographic, social, spatial, legal, economic and political conditions in the West Bank and Gaza.
The West Bank Data Base Project, which is directed by Dr. Meron Benvenisti, is funded by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and administered by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington D.C.

The Project derives its in-depth analyses and evaluations from continuously updated, computerized data, together with ongoing research, to produce an important source of information on the West Bank and Gaza. Additional forthcoming publications include a unique political lexicon of the West Bank plus three regional studies.

THE WEST BANK HANDBOOK, A POLITICAL LEXICON by Meron Benvenisti, with Ziad Abu Zayad and Danny Rubinstein.
The most comprehensive compilation of social, economic, institutional, legal, cultural, political and military information related to the West Bank, presented in over 250 alphabetized entries. An indispensable practical reference and research tool. Softcover, c. 300 pages, projected publication date March 1986.

JEWISH KIRYAT ARBA VERSUS ARAB HEBRON by Michael Romann.
An examination of the pattern of relationships which has emerged between Kiryat Arba and Hebron with patterns of confrontation, segregations and interaction stemming from the highly ideological struggle for power and territory and the daily problems of living in close proximity. Softcover, c. 100 pages, including original maps. Projected publication date February 1986.

JEWISH AND ARAB SETTLEMENTS IN THE TULKARM SUBDISTRICT by David Grossman.
A detailed treatment of the various forms of Jewish settlement in Western Samaria, a densely populated area adjacent to the "green line" and a prime target for urban Jewish settlers, and their impact on the surrounding Arab communities. Softcover, c. 100 pages including original maps. Projected publication date February 1986.

THE GAZA STRIP: A SURVEY by Sara Roy.
A comprehensive study, based on documentation and interviews, of this explosive and underreported region with more than half a million inhabitants living in poverty and political stagnation, despite which it has never received the international attention accorded to the West Bank. Softcover, c. 110 pages.
Projected publication date April 1986.

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000
☐ Please send me the WBDP 1986 Report NIS 19.95

I would like to subscribe to the following WBDP publications at special prices:
☐ THE 1986 REPORT and three area studies for only NIS 37.50
☐ THE WEST BANK HANDBOOK and 1986 REPORT for only NIS 55.00
☐ THE WEST BANK HANDBOOK, 1986 REPORT and three area studies for only NIS 75.00

Enclosed is my cheque for NIS _____, made out to The Jerusalem Post, distributor of these WBDP publications. Please send me the 1986 REPORT immediately and the additional books upon publication.

Name _____
Address _____
_____ City _____
Code _____ Tel. _____

* All prices include VAT and postage in Israel and are subject to any government approved price rise. Pre-publication offer valid until the end of March 1986.

هكذا من الاصل

TIME SAVERS

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

WITH THE notorious exception of a former U.S. president, man is perfectly capable of doing two things at a time. We can eat and read, drink and think, or take a bath and discover that a body immersed in fluid loses weight at an amount equalling the weight of the fluid displaced, otherwise known as Archimedes' Principle. I'm not at all surprised at Archimedes, incidentally, as I myself have discovered in my bath that bathing is extremely conducive to problem-solving and creative thought. Showering works just as well.

Housewives, who tend to have several jobs going at once, are experienced time savers. Any woman worth her salt can knead dough for a cake while keeping one eye on the kettle and the other on a toddler sitting on the kitchen floor, trying to fit all the saucepans one into the other. Most women can also knit and watch TV, or paint their nails while discussing the state of the universe with a friend on the phone. Our grandmothers used to mend socks as they rocked the cradle with one foot, but we ourselves don't indulge in either of these quaint practices any longer, putting babies in cots and torn socks in the dustbin.

How about men? Well, for one thing, they stick their trousers under the mattress at night, which is very ingenious of them: don't just lie there for eight hours, but press your pants while you sleep. The other day I saw a man do even better than that. He was a fairly young fellow in a blue jogging suit, and he was jogging along one of those roads connecting Jerusalem's far-flung neighbourhoods – long roads whose pavements are usually bare of pedestrians. What was special about my young fellow was that he jogged behind a pram! That's efficiency with knobs on. I don't, of course, know whether he himself was much pleased with his dual activity, but the baby must have loved it, and so must its mother. Like as not it was her idea to start with. ("Listen, Jack, I've got two letters to write, take Ruthie to her dancing lesson and make supper, so as long as you're running anyhow, why not give the baby a ride while you're at it?")

Doctors, lawyers, and a girl at my bank are all people who can handle two cases at a time. Doctors can make out a prescription for one patient while listening to the symptoms of another on the phone and advising him to take an aspirin and go to bed. Lawyers, *mutatis mutandis*, do the same. My bank teller, most miraculous of all, can write down one set of figures – of a cheque I'm depositing, say – discuss an entirely different set of figures with a customer on the phone, and never confuse the two. I don't know how she does it.

I EXPECT there are many things we do one at a time but needn't. Brushing teeth, for instance – a tedious occupation we merely engage in because we live in fear of our dentist. It only requires one hand, though; so maybe the other could be used on some second operation: polishing the mirror, combing one's hair, delousing the dog, dunno. It ought to be a cinch for people with good two-hand coordination, such as veteran drivers, piano players and professional typists, who are accustomed to doing a different thing with each hand. Or, on the trouser-pressing principle, you could avail yourself of anyone in the house who happened to sit and read, or study, with his head in his hand, and use his elbow to straighten out a crumpled note, or glue some article that needs to dry under pressure. Why waste a perfectly good elbow, right?

On the other hand, where does it say we must go to such lengths to save time? Time's not in danger, is it? Nor are we really as short of it as, 20th century creatures all, we have brainwashed ourselves into believing.

Awakening

GARDENER'S CORNER
Walter Frankl

WITH SPRING approaching, we can feel the slow awakening in the plant kingdom. In the orchards, the fruit trees are blossoming everywhere, wild flowers are blooming, cyclamen and anemones are showing their bright colours between the rocks.

Insects, too, have come out of their winter hiding, and the careful observer can find some early examples of their renewed activity. I myself have found aphids sucking on new rose sprouts. I have also found ladybird bugs, the best predators against pests.

In the flower garden, October-sown sweet peas are climbing higher and higher, violets are blooming in abundance and freesias have produced their first promising buds. Even early flowering tulips, hyacinths, narcissi and daffodils are making their appearance.

Frequent showers and cold spells may still occur during the second half of February, especially at night, but the experienced amateur gardener knows that it is most important now to use every rainless and windless day for work in the garden. What is invested now in work hours, material, plants and bulbs will be repaid with a dividend in summer.

Those who didn't manage to plant new roses, fruit trees, grapes, ornamental trees and hedges in their garden according to plan, still have until the end of the month to do at least some of those things. Those who failed to prune their roses should do it immediately, before the bushes produce new buds.

How to continue with roses? The answer is weeding, cultivating, sowing of nasturtium seeds around the bushes to deter pests, occasional feeding and regular watering during rainless periods. The first new roses will appear in late spring.

More plants – more bulbs – more colour. This should be our motto for the work in the garden at the end of February. Annuals of all kinds are now available at nurseries. They are offered in small plastic pots or yoghurt cups or loose from the nursery frame.

You can plant them in your garden from now until autumn. They generally last 3-4 months, and when they are fading, they should be discarded and replaced by other annuals. Don't forget to spread a thin layer of compost over the ground and to dig it before you set out the new seedlings.

A colourful garden with a show of flowers at all seasons is within the reach of the gardener who is prepared to plan. It is just a matter of timing to have an ever-changing contrast of annuals and bulbs against longer flowering ground covers and perennials. There is no reason why a garden can't remain attractive throughout the year and at the same time be easy to maintain. Probably the soundest way to achieve this is by having a good cover of low shrubbery (geranium, lavender, rosmarin, ruscus, marguerites, acalypha, euonymus, lantana, raphiolepis, spirea, myrtle, aspidistra, etc.) in fairly dense plantings but with reasonable spaces between the plantings for annuals, bulbs and perennials, chosen to give continuity of colour.

Earmark the sunniest places for the colour spots, as far as possible away from matted tree roots. However, there are plants to give colour in shade or part-shade: Wandering Jew with green-white or silver-purple leaves; spiderplant; ayuga reptans with metallic leaves and dark blue flowers in spring; violets, aquilegia with multicoloured exotic flowers; bellis (low-growing daisies flowering in pink, red, white); *Salvia splendens* (long-lasting flowers in red, pink, cream or purple), etc. There are even a few flower plants that can withstand competition from tree roots. Also in areas where the soil seems impossible, put out colourful plants in containers. In my garden the high walls of neighbouring buildings and 35-year-old pines provide the obstacles of shade and root competition, but I still enjoy flowers all year round, mostly by using movable containers.

Colour islands in the lawn. Sometimes it is possible to create a little island of flowers in an existing lawn area. Removing deep-rooting lawn grasses is not an easy job, but the effort is more than worthwhile. The colour of annuals attractively breaks up the monotony of the lawn, and your flower islands if well-placed need not impinge on lawn space for picnics, games and recreation. I also like to create eye-catching "beauty rings" around trees on a lawn, planting 3-4 rows of annuals in harmonizing colours. I learned this trend from the chief gardeners at London's Kew Gardens and Westfalenpark in Dortmund, West Germany and have introduced it to many gardens in Israel.

The following annuals are now available:

Sweet alyssum *(salsele kesef)* will give you a 10cm. high carpet with tiny white, lilac or mauve flowers. Prefers a little lime and much sunshine. It's long-flowering and reseeds readily.



(Roni Na'aman)

Lobelia grows 10-15cm. high with attractive crinkled bronze foliage, covered with royal-blue flowers from spring to summer.

It does best in sun or light shade. I planted some lobelias in a sunny rock garden in spring 1985. They flowered all the year long, withstood the winter frost and storms and are still blooming now in mid February.

Pansies *(amnonn v'tamar)* are valued for their interesting markings, brilliant colours and the velvet-like texture of its blooms. Flowers appear as dwarfs or giants in golden yellow, white, blue, apricot or mixed colours. They like much sun and a rich soil. Always remove faded flowers to prolong blooming.

Stocks *(mantur)*, 50-70cm. high, are fragrant flowers in pink, red, white, cream and purple. Needs at least 3-4 hours of direct sun and frequent feedings.

Nemesia a tender flower, grows 20-30cm. high and blooms in red, white, yellow or purple. Should be mulched in early spring against possible frosts.

Wschscholtzia, an orange, lemon or pink flower, about 20-25cm. high is a member of the poppy family.

Schizanthus is also called poor man's orchid *shisanit* in Hebrew. It grows 20-25cm. high and if staked sometimes also 50cm. high. If not staked, it may trail on the ground. The flowers resemble small butterflies or bees. Schizanthus blooms in light pastel colours.

Snapdragons *(loa ha'arie)* come in large and dwarf species, flowering in white, yellow, pink, red, purple and mixed colours. The large kind reaches a height of 50-60cm., and the dwarfs 10-12cm. Snapdragons bloom a second time when cut after flowers fade.

Ageratum *(ageraton)* blooms in shades of soft blue to lavender, pink or white. Use as a bedding or border plant, which will grow to a height of about 20-25cm. It combines well with yellow-or orange-flowering plants like calendula or marigold. Ageratum thrives in sun or half shade.

Petunia, one of the finest and most decorative annuals, grows 20-30cm. high, appears in single or double (filled) form and flowers in white, cream, pink, red, purple and blue. It is also available in bicoloured varieties. Petunias do best when watered from below by a drip system. They may be cut back when plants become leggy to encourage a second display.

Summer-flowering bulbs. Just when our spring-flowering bulbs come into full bloom, it is time to set out bulbs for summer and autumn decoration. Don't plant now – wait until March or even early April to plant all kinds of dwarf and giant dahlias, different species of lilies, gladioli in many colours, different species of amaryllis, cannas etc. But you better buy them now, for the best ones may all be taken if you wait too long.

Jerusalem artichoke This plant, *Helianthus tuberosus* in Latin and *hamanit hapekaot* in Hebrew, belongs to the composite family like ordinary sunflowers. It neither comes from Jerusalem nor tastes like an artichoke. Its name is believed to derive from the Italian word *"girasole"* (turning to the sun), the Italian name for sunflower. It was brought to Europe from the New World early in the 17th century and since has been cultivated and sold as a vegetable. It has been grown in this country at least since the time of Ottoman rule and is popular among Jerusalem's Arabs. Jewish greengrocers also offer it occasionally. The tubers can be sown 12-15cm. deep in rich soil in spring and harvested in autumn. I grow this plant, which is also called topinambur, for its wonderful yellow flowers with black hearts, which bloom in late summer, when there are only a few flowers left for flower arrangements. The stems are very long – well over 1½ metres and on every stem there are about 10 little flowers. The tubers may be cooked like sweet potatoes.

Two conductors in one

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Juan-Pablo Izquierdo conducting; with Peter Frankl, piano (Jerusalem Theatre, February 12). Gluck: "Iphigenia in Aulis" Overture; Schumann: Piano Concerto opus 54; Ives: The Unanswered Question; Stravinsky: "Firebird" Suite.

MUSIC

THERE seemed to be two different conductors on the rostrum during this concert: In the first part (classical-romantic) a stiff time-beater with parallel arm movements of indistinct precision; and in the second part of the evening (20th-century composers) an excellent and inspired leader with precise indications and choreographically beautiful movements – a happy man.

Izquierdo has a great reputation for conducting contemporary music, and apparently still feels at a loss with any other, although the Gluck Overture received a clean and clear reading and retained its inherent dramatic dignity and beauty of phrasing. In the Piano Concerto, it was the soloist who dictated tempo and interpretation. In the fairly tricky rhythmical extravanganza in the finale (a two-four, march-like beat for the orchestra against the prevailing three-four of the piano), insecurity nearly resulted in lost connections – excessive movements only make matters worse for any orchestra in terms of following its leader. Fortunately, Peter Frankl is not only an excellent solo pianist but also a musician of dynamic force. He did not neglect the romantic aspect of Schumann's music but kept it within bounds, and his forceful attitude propelled the concerto forward, building steadily to an exciting climax.

The "second" Izquierdo took over after the interval and gave the *Unanswered Question* a truly mystical interpretation. An unnamed trumpet soloist (probably Ram Oren) asked his question from the back of the hall, among the audience; placing him off-stage perhaps increased the mysterious mood the composer probably intended.

In the *Firebird* Suite, Izquierdo let loose all his power, imagination and inspiring leadership and whipped the orchestra into a riot of brilliant playing, growing out of softest dynamics and quietest moods. The *Firebird* is a standard work for any conductor of the younger generation; it never fails in its effect on the audience, and Juan-Pablo Izquierdo made the most of the opportunities offered by Stravinsky's score.

Last wish: the director of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra should forgo his maddening habit of shouting "bravo" at the end of every concert; the audience is intelligent enough to know when the end has come and when they should applaud.

YOHANAN BOEHM

A CONCERT OF CONTEMPORARY CANADIAN AND ISRAELI MUSIC presented by the Canadian Embassy, Acoustic 7-11 and the Sha'ar Zion Library, Beit Ariela; participants: Twentieth Century String Quartet (David Braude and Arthur Zisserman – violins; Aric Bar-Daroma – viola; Israel Berkovitch – cello); Duotone: Shimon Abalovitch – violin and Zahava Simon – piano; Er'elle Talmi – flute; Efrat Lavry – harp; Sara Fuxon – piano; Orit Zelniker – double bass; musical direction: Daniel Galay (Beit Ariela, Tel Aviv, February 5). Works by Murray Adaskin (Canada); Joseph Dorfman; Daniel Galay; Murray Schafer (Canada); Ya'acov Gilboa; Paul Theberge (Canada).

CONTAINING NO LESS than four Israeli premieres, this concert proved a real challenge to audience and critic alike. The first item, *Impromptu* for violin and piano by Adaskin (1982), posed no problems. Influenced by neo-classical trends, it borders on the light-music style and sounds more like entertainment than concert hall music. Neither did Dorfman's *Coloro* for harp solo (1981) give us any reason for reflection or emotional reaction. The piece sounded like a haphazard assemblage of groups of tones and modernistic gimmicks leading nowhere.

From here on, matters seemed to become much more serious. Galay's Concerto for Flute and Strings (1985) showed a tremendous advance on his previous works. Inspired by Bach in general and by the particular quality of Bach's music, its incessant forward motion in particular, Galay's music flows smoothly in originally shaped adjacent tone sequences. Of real beauty is the fourth movement, in which glissandi of the strings stabilize into consonant harmonies lying widely apart.

Murray Shafer's string quartet *Waves* (1976) is inspired by the rhythm of ocean waves. A heterophonic texture interspersed with motivic repetitions, the music creates a most unusual feeling of soft and soothing monotony. One is confronted with a strange, remote and timeless soundscape.

In strong contrast to Schafer, Gilboa's *Toccata in Black and White and Grey* for piano (1975) immerses the listener in sharpness of sound and dissonance. Using the conventional martellato (hammering) technique, but also huge sound clusters materialized by the use of the whole length of the arms on the keys, Gilboa achieves an impressive sound volume and some quite surprising effects. His *Toccata* is a valuable addition to our piano repertoire.

One of the most original pieces of the evening was Paul Theberge's *Maqam* for flute, violin and cello (1978). No maqamic motifs, originating in the Middle East, are of course part of the work; but the application of the motifs of the work and the feeling of improvization which the work creates are undoubtedly reminiscent of Near Eastern music and of the compositional maqamic technique used by oriental musicians. The work is slightly too long, but otherwise of great interest.

All works were given dedicated execution by the various participants, whose individual achievement cannot, regrettably, be evaluated properly within the space of this review. However, the general feeling was that no effort was spared to do full justice to the music, the composers and the event.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

HERE'S A HEADLION WORTH

FOLLOWING UP...



SOUTH AFRICA IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS EVER.

Fascinating. Beautiful. Friendly. Relaxing. And less than half the price of Europe and the USA. South Africa is one of the world's prime vacation destinations.

Fly there with S.A.A. and you get even more benefits...
* Unique payment plan – 10 equal monthly unlinked shekel payments (plus nominal interest).
* Special reductions at 5-star hotels and car rentals.
* Luxury flights with superb service and lots of leg room.

We make the difference
SAA
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Now's the time to visit South Africa with S.A.A
Departures every Tuesday at 4.45 p.m.
Contact your travel planner or call us at 03-658388, 657759.

GOLDNIE

FIAT

NO. 1

"THE CAR OF THE YEAR"-EUROPE

"THE PREFERRED CAR"-ISRAEL



Uno

THIS YEAR IS THE FIAT YEAR: THE NO. 1 FAMILY CAR WITH THE OUTSTANDING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY, MOST ECONOMICAL AND HIGH PERFORMANCE THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.



Regata

FIAT UNO
THE "SUPERSTAR" CAR!
The best car of its class
New great models:
UNO TURBO —1300— 3 doors
UNO 70 SL —1300— 5 doors
UNO 60; 60 S —1100— 5 doors
UNO "FIRE", S —1000— 3/5 doors

FIAT NO. 1 — YOUR CAR!

FIAT DUCATO
THE LIGHT COMMERCIAL LEADER!
The number 1 vehicle in the 10/13 quintal class — diesel or petrol:
DUCATO VAN
DUCATO HIGH ROOF
DUCATO DOUBLE CAB
DUCATO SUPERCOMBI
DUCATO TRUCK



DUCATO

FIAT REGATA
THE FAMILY EXECUTIVE CAR!
High electronic technology in a luxury car:
REGATA 100S —1600— 5 gears
REGATA 85S —1500— Automatic
REGATA 70S —1300— 5 gears
REGATA 70C —1300— Automatic
REGATA 70C —1300— 5 gears
STATIONS:
WEEKEND 100S —1600— 5 gears, 5 doors
WEEKEND 70C —1300— 5 gears, 5 doors

ADMON

FIAT HIGH TECHNOLOGY

Manufacturers Eli Hurvitz proposes economic planning board

By MACABEE DEAN
and AVI TEMKIN

TEL AVIV. – Setting up a "strategic economic planning board" – which would change the present trend of moving into an economic dead-end into a period of economic growth was called for yesterday by Eli Hurvitz. The president of the Manufacturers Association outlined his plan in a 36-page document (plus 16 pages of charts and diagrams), which he submitted to Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

The new board would consist of representatives of the three dominant factors in the country: the government, the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association.

Hurvitz praised the achievements of the emergency economic programme, launched in July 1985, but noted that "like the package deals that preceded it, this policy has exhausted its usefulness. Now is the *time to reverse* trends, and use the stability it provided to get the economy moving again in the right direction."

The right direction, he said, was to step up exports, reduce imports, and above all, create a "favourable climate for investments in industry, for renewed private savings (down from 30.4 per cent of the GNP in 1984 to only 19.1 per cent in 1985 – and still dropping), for a fair return on capital, and for profits on industrial exports."

His plan called for this board to see that existing production resources were fully utilized; that bottlenecks in production were unplugged, that productivity be increased and that "marginal" industrial goods should seek export markets.

Investment funds should be raised, not from subsidized government sources, but by reducing taxes on the industrial sector, he said. Capital resources should be directed to industry, especially to R & D. Tax exemptions should be granted for investments in industry, while administrative controls on prices should be lifted gradually. Exports should be encouraged by seeing to it that the foreign currency exchange rate was "real."

Hurvitz also pointed out that despite the favourable steps taken under the Emergency Economic Policy, it had failed to follow through in several cases. Specifically, it had promised to reduce manpower in the civil service and other public services. This had not really been done, and most dismissals had been in the productive sector due to the cut-back in government orders.

Moreover, there were distinct signs at present that the export drive was *stagnating, while there was a* tendency for imports to rise. And above all, he said, the government's budget must be drasticaly cut, above and beyond the cuts already made.

Treasury officials said after the meeting with the industrialists that the positions presented were in complete accordance with the ministry's own views. According to the ministry "*all future economic growth must* be achieved by increasing production, not by adding to the spending of the public sector."

Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said after the meeting that it would be a pity if all the efforts made until now to save on public expenditure would be wasted.

The treasury hinted at the current row between Moda'i and Prime Minister Peres about economic growth and said that a renewal of economic growth can be achieved only by cutting down public-sector spending.

HASSNEH reported a 25 per cent increase in its elementary insurance sales for 1985, which reached $190 million. Life insurance premium income remained unchanged.

ALBANIA. – Turkey and Albania signed a trade protocol for 1986, and a three-year trade agreement in Ankara last week.



This stylish industrial safety clothing was demonstrated at a recent meeting of safety engineers in Tel Aviv. (Dekel)

CURRENCY MARKETS REVIEW

Wave of profit-taking now considered overdue

Post Economic Staff

Special care should be taken by traders in the foreign currency markets in the coming days since today is a holiday in the U.S. and the American markets have a tendency to move strongly after long week-ends. A wave of profit-taking is now considered overdue but, given the state of panic in the markets, it is impossible to try and pick a top.

This forecast comes in the wake of the heavy dollar selling that took place last week as the dollar continued its retreat against major foreign currencies. This left the Japanese yen as the main beneficiary with a 5% rise against the dollar. The Swiss franc, also a strong performer, gained 4.2%, the Deutschmark rose 2.6%, and the British pound, although weak in Europe, climbed 1.8% against the American unit.

The dollar was particularly weak on Friday after the publication of statistics showing that the U.S. producer price index fell 0.7%. This provided proof that inflation is running at a very low rate – due of course to the collapse in oil prices. There was a spillover into the credit markets because expectations of lower interest rates pushed bond prices sharply higher. The chain reaction continued into the stock markets, where the ongoing boom received new impetus from expectations of stronger economic growth later this year.

In Japan, financial sources indicated that the dollar is falling too fast, but the feeling nevertheless remains that the Bank of Japan will not intervene. An additional cut in the Japanese discount rate, which would have weakened the yen, is also ruled out.

The new oil crisis – this time caused by falling, rather than rising, prices is expected to result in difficulties for some U.S. banks with large loans outstanding to Mexico, Venezuela and others. This explains why in the long run, the currencies of Japan, Switzerland and West Germany should attract most of the money which flies to quality. The question now is how long the central banks will allow the present situation to continue before taking some action to restrict the dollar's fall. Dollar-buying before a reversal emerges is not recommended – operators should be very wary of stepping in front of this express train.

(Based on material supplied to *The Jerusalem Post* by the Dr. Boaz Barack Advisory Service.)

Record quarter for Lasers

TEL AVIV. – Laser Industries Ltd. yesterday reported record sales and earnings for the third quarter and for the nine months ended December 31, 1985.

Net sales for the third quarter rose to $6,445,000, up 22 per cent from $5,293,000 during the same period a year ago. Net income for the third quarter was $835,000, or 19 cents per share, compared with $215,000, or six cents per share for the quarter a year ago.

Nine-month sales rose to $18,614,000, up 26 per cent from $14,754,000 for the first nine months last year. Net income for the period was $2,231,000, or 58 cents per share, compared with $531,000, or 15 cents per share, for the same period last year.

Laser Industries is a leader in the design, development, manufacture and marketing of the CO2 surgical and other medical laser systems sold under the name Sharplan.

No danger from Tylenol in Israel

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There is no danger of cyanide poisoning from Tylenol tablets purchased in Israel, according to Health Ministry chief pharmacologist Prof. Ephraim Menczel.

A 23-year-old New York woman who took two Tylenol tablets recently died of cyanide poisoning. Health authorities found that the bottle had been laced with the poison. Two other cases of would-be poisoning were also found elsewhere in the New York area.

In 1982, there was panic in the U.S. when several Americans died of poisoning by Tylenol tablets which were later shown to have been tampered with. No arrest was made in the case.

Following the most recent death, Tylenol was last week removed from pharmacy shelves around the U.S. The motive behind the current poisoning cases is not known.

Menczel said Israelis who buy Tylenol made by Johnson and Johnson in the U.S. have no reason to worry, since in the incidents in the U.S. the poison was introduced into the capsules when the drug was already on pharmacy shelves, and not at the manufacturing or distribution stage.

For the last year a public committee attached to the Health Ministry has been discussing, in principle, whether drugs should be freely accessible to customers at the pharmacy supermarkets that have recently sprung up. Keeping them away from customers until purchase could prevent such poisoning incidents here. The committee has not yet submitted any recommendations.

Row over restoring the Statue of Liberty

WASHINGTON (AFP). – Chrysler president Lee Iaccoca was fired last week as chairman of the Commission for the Restoration of the Statue of Liberty, U.S. Interior Secretary Donald Hodel announced here.

The move follows a series of conflicts between the well-known businessman and the Administration about the financial terms of the restoration work on the statue and the ceremonies marking its 100th birthday next summer.

The administration decision does not affect Iaccoca's position as head of the private foundation that has already collected $230 million for restoration of the monument.

Chambers of commerce lead fight against arnona rises

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The Federation of Chambers of Commerce yesterday launched a campaign to try to force the municipalities and the other local authorities to change their policy of increasing rates (*arnona*) in the coming fiscal year much above the inflationary rate.

"If they do not adopt a positive approach by March 15, all members of the chamber will be asked to 'delay' rate payments for the 1986/87 fiscal year," Dan Gillerman, President of the Federation, said yesterday. The chamber might call all its members out on strike.

The decision to take action followed an emergency meeting attended by representatives of the chamber and a number of other bodies, including the Manufacturers' Association, the Farmers' Federation, the Association of Travel Agents, the Diamond Polishers' Association and the Hotel Association.

Gillerman said that in the 1985/86 fiscal year, despite the "price freeze," rates were increased by between 20 and 100 per cent in real terms above inflation. There was a tendency among municipalities to impose similar increases in the coming fiscal year, despite the fact that local authorities had been able to cut expenses with the reduction in the wages of employees.

Even the government recognized that the local authorities had lower expenses now, for it had reduced its allocations to them from NIS 160m. in 1985/86 to only NIS 125m. in 1986-87. The planned increases in rates run contrary to the government's policy of stabilizing prices, said Gillerman.

The Federation plans to set up an "actions committee" to conduct its campaign and to seek support among Knesset members.

Decision on minimum wage deferred

By TSIPI KUPER

The government yesterday postponed a decision on a minimum wage law and decided to transfer the matter to the coalition for debate.

The bill, proposed by Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav, calls for the minimum to be set at 45-50 per cent of the average wage.

The Histadrut wants the minimum to be at least half the average wage. A spokesman said yesterday the labour federation would prefer the matter to be settled as part of a trade agreement, rather than through legislation.

At present the minimum wage is determined in an agreement between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association. A recent extension order raised the minimum from a gross monthly NIS 280.80 ($187.20) in January to NIS 290.63 ($194) this month, and NIS 315 ($210) in March.

Eli Hurvitz, president of the Manufacturers Association, wrote to Katsav that the 22 per cent rise in the minimum wage (from December to March) was "a burden on employers, whose prices have been frozen since July."

Dover merchants go to court over Channel Tunnel

CANTERBURY (AP). – Businessmen in the English Channel port of Dover, saying the planned Channel Tunnel will ruin Britain's busiest ferry terminal, are trying to take the project before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The Dover chamber of commerce said last week after the signing of the Channel Tunnel Treaty by Britain and France at nearby Canterbury, that it has launched a national appeal for £100,000 ($141,000) to finance the suit.

Alan Stibbe, president of the group, said the aim of the proposed legal action is to force Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to hold a public inquiry into the project.

The treaty signed last Wednesday binds the two countries to complete the 50km. twin-bored rail tunnel between Dover and France before the end of the century.

Work on the tunnel is expected to start by mid-1987, with a scheduled opening in 1993, at a cost of £2.3b. ($3.3 billion).

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has turned down pleas for a public inquiry in Britain into the Channel Tunnel project. But if the court in Luxembourg were to order one, it could drag on possibly for years, escalating the cost of the project and threatening the collapse of the scheme.

The court is the legal arm of the 12-nation European Common Market, to which Britain and France belong, and its findings are enforceable in member countries.

Strong earnings expected from Barclays, First Int'l

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Barclays Discount Bank is likey to be the first important commercial bank to publish its 1985 results, – within a week or two – and *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that these are likely to show a very strong performance.

Last year the bank reported adjusted net profits of $3.9 million, and this year's results are expected to be significantly up on this figure, probably by as much as half. This will be despite the large provisions the bank will set aside for bad debts and a very heavy tax burden.

Another early reporter is likely to be the First International Bank. Here the quality of the results is hardly in doubt, since the bank publishes quarterly figures and thus its performance through the end of September is already known.

For the first nine months First International announced net profits of $12.5m. The bank is well-known for consistently showing the highest level of profitability of any in the local industry.

The factors holding up publication at First International are the lack of decision by the Bank of Israel as to how to treat the losses engendered by the gap between the rate of devaluation and the rate of inflation, following the exchange rate freeze in the second half of 1985. This affects all overseas subsidiaries of Israeli banks, and although its foreign activities are relatively limited, First Int'l has subsidiary companies in London and Zurich.

Both First International and Barclays are also waiting for final instructions from the Bank of Israel on how to present provisions for bad and doubtful debts.

The Examiner of Banks wants the banks to set aside provisions on a "global" basis, as a percentage of loans outstanding, as well as on a specific basis for individual problem cases. Since such provisions are not recognized for tax purposes, the banks are very loath to meet this requirement.

Final instructions are expected from the Examiner of Banks before the end of this month.

Israeli catalogue for China

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The first catalogue of Israeli products in Chinese for distribution in mainland China is now being prepared by the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce. Some 60 Israeli firms, including Bank Leumi, Tadiran, Tambour (paints), and Orbit Advanced Technologies, are having their advertisements translated into Chinese.

The translations are done by a firm in Hongkong, which will also see to the distribution of the catalogue. The project has been approved by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

*Some weeks ago another cata*logue in Chinese was prepared locally by the Export Institute for distribution at the Asian Aero Exhibition in Singapore. However, its scope was limited to the ten aviation companies which were represented at the exhibition. The Israel-Asian Chamber's catalogue covers a wide variety of firms.

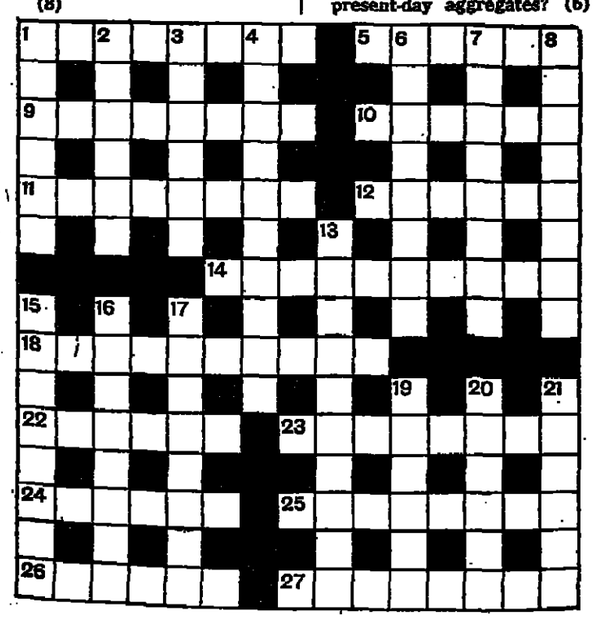
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

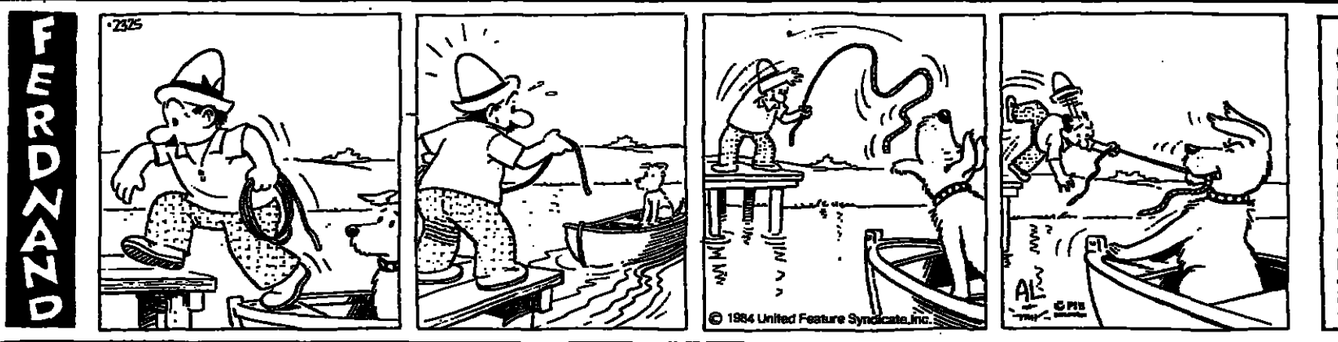
ACROSS

1 Orthographic skill taught at charm schools? (8)
5 What beasts of prey do when preparing for spring (6)
9 She makes me turn in a string of beads (8)
10 The flycatcher under the billiard-table (6)
11 In two years' time its course will be over (8)
12 Irish lake bed in which gold is to be found (6)
14 It goes off to work early in the morning, as a rule (5-5)
18 The reason people cannot stir when displaced? (10)
22 Gives a ruling about blended gins (6)
23 Strike-breaking poet presenting the case for a sharp weapon? (8)
24 Plump little mischief-maker turning bashful (6)
25 First man to devise an outlet in wrought iron (8)
26 Recently left at a Fenland centre (6)
27 Nervously goes about making small speculations (8)

DOWN

1 A writer to copy in the home counties, apparently (6)
2 Remote island's spring festival (6)
3 *Mother turning up in fast* time to go into mourning (6)
4 The usual charge for a carriage (6, 4)
6 Censure a player who will be paid when within reach (8)
7 Danger to be avoided when swimming behind a tug? (8)
8 Frenzied bard getting tucked into fish and almond toffee (8)
13 Channel One in Venice? (5, 5)
15 Kind of language a satirist will disdain to use (8)
16 An occurrence that may lead to war, perhaps (8)
17 French language master from Shetland (8)
19 A sailor told to go missing (6)
20 Obscure form of S (6)
21 Is inordinately fond of present-day aggregates? (6)





GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Ariozorov, 76 Ariozorov, 230746; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetski, 91123.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sinai, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah E.K. (surgery, orthopedics), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Hadassah M.S. (internal), Sheare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, gynecology, internal, surgery, pediatrics).

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

"Eran" – Mental Health First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 88791.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fridays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

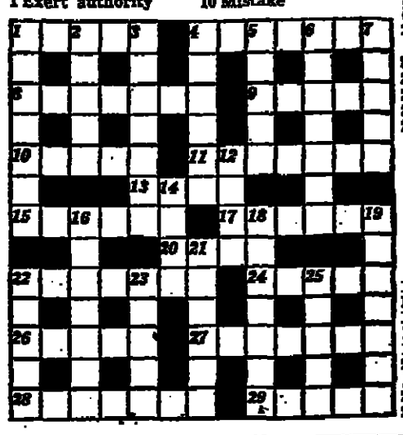
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

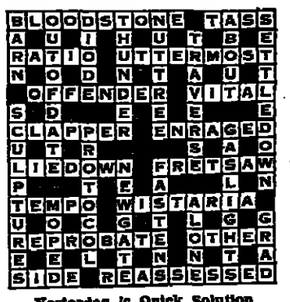
1 Exert authority
4 Conveyance
8 Seven-a-side game
9 Less
10 Mistake
11 Joint of beef
13 Assert
15 Plan
17 Deduces
20 Nozzle
22 Money paid to *author*
24 Sorceress
26 Dot
27 Laborious work
28 Kitchen sideboard
29 Anaesthetic

DOWN

1 Strays
2 Eorol
3 Explanatory sketch
4 Kit-bag
5 Epic poet
6 Overlook
7 *Ruhr steel centre*
12 Flag
14 Outlet
16 Crazy
18 Old London prison
19 Pupil
21 Bivalve
22 Tied
23 Water-lily
25 Rubbish



Yesterday's Solution



Yesterday's Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Wether, 4 Profit, 7 Pretender, 9 Wood, 10 Rasp, 11 Steep, 13 Mettle, 14 Rector, 15 Cooper, 17 Reared, 19 Poser, 20 Reed, 22 Lung, 23 Diagnosis, 24 Thread, 25 Totter. **DOWN:** 1 Wigwam, 2 Herd, 3 Rotate, 4 Ponder, 5 Oder, 6 Topper, 7 Postponed, 8 *Rapturous*, 11 Sleep, 12 Peter, 15 Carrot, 16 Rouged, 17 Report, 18 Dagger, 21 Dive, 22 Lint.

ADVERTISING RATES
CLASSIFIED SECTION: Monday/Wednesday. Minimum 8 words, NIS 11.23; each additional word, NIS 1.41. Friday and holiday eves, minimum 8 words, NIS 14.81; each additional word, NIS 1.85.
WHAT'S ON: NIS 5.75 per line. Daily, NIS 115.74 per line per month.
ALL RATES INCLUDE VAT.
DEADLINES: At our offices – Jerusalem, Monday/Wednesday – 10 a.m. previous day. Friday – 5 p.m. on Wednesday; Tel Aviv and Haifa – 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of *The Jerusalem Post* (see masthead on back page) and all recognised advertising agencies.

CLASSIFIEDS

DWELLINGS

TEL AVIV
CANADIAN INTERCONTINENTAL knows the housing standards you expect. Tel. 03-286222, Maidan.

SITUATIONS VACANT

IF YOU have top secretarial skills, we have jobs to match. Koah Adam Personnel. Tel. 03-234440, 03-232667.

CATERING

DELICIOUS! TOP CLASS food services and catering. Glatt kosher. Tel. 03-7K2825.

SERVICES

VACUUM CLEANER, Microwave ovens – repairs. Sales and trade-in. Domestic and industrial. We rent carpet-shampooing machines. Frank Shilo, 61 Herzog St., Jerusalem, Tel. 02-662350.

AMERICAN TAX-FREE appliances, 7% above New York price. KEF Tel. 02-242725.

Ecumenical Institute for Theological Research
Tantur Public Lecture in English
Thursday, February 20, 1986
By Jerome Murphy O'Connor
Questions Jesus Asked Himself or Should Have

In the Auditorium of the Ecumenical Institute at Tantur, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. Ample car parking space at Tantur. Buses 22 and 30 stop outside the main gate. Located at the junction of the Hebron Road with the dual carriageway to Gilo.

ad247-24-f22

TYPISTS,
W/P OPERATORS,
DICTAPHONE TYPISTS!
Come to us and join the big time!
Top-paying, interesting, temporary/permanent jobs
Flexible hours
HEVER
TRANSLATORS' POOL LTD.
100 Ben Yehuda St., Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-245127
6 Yanai St., Jerusalem, Tel. 02-225154
5 Shmaryahu Levin St., Haifa, Tel. 04-663966

ad204-16-f22

هكذا من الاصل

MARKET PLACE

MACABEE DEAN

Getting the economy going again

Keeping the price of fuel at a fixed percentage above its real cost on world markets could provide the government *with* a source of "seed money" to initiate the first steps of renewed economic growth. The price should not be outrageously high compared to the cost abroad, but it should be high enough to provide the government *with about $100* million each year.

Economic growth is of paramount importance. Many firms and many persons have reached the limits of belt-tightening – but not all, if the diners at plush restaurants are any criteria.

Cutting the price of fuel – in response to vociferous demands by the public – will not only deprive the government of these millions of "seed money," but also send these millions rushing through the economy, helping to upset the fragile price stability achieved by the Emergency Economic Policy.

Expensive fuel will also have other major impacts on the economy. It will help to reduce superfluous driving somewhat. A car pool is almost unheard of in this country said to be on the verge of economic collapse. Any spot check of the thousands of vehicles pouring into Tel Aviv every morning will show that the overwhelming majority of them contain only one person, the driver. Complaints about overcrowded buses have dwindled of late, and Egged is even trying to attract passengers through TV advertisements.

It will also help to reduce extensive wastage in other fields, such as electricity. Rare is the Israeli who turns off a light when he leaves a room in the evening.

But above all it will help make inroads on the underground economy and perhaps also on black capital. The Histadrut claims that between one quarter and one third of the entire economy is partially or entirely underground. Others say the proportion is smaller. But no matter the percentage, this underground economy will always constitute a great stumbling block to any true economic recovery.

Not only do members of this economy enjoy government benefits, but they fail to pay honest income taxes. And a good portion of this black money is believed to do much of the rushing around between the various fields of short-term investments, sabotaging any economic plans drawn up by the government.

One way of *hitting this underground economy* is shifting the burden of taxes from direct to indirect methods. *As a matter of fact, it might* be a good idea to consider charging the full price, if not a bit more, not only for *fuel but for all those* basic food items – such as wheat – which are imported and whose price can be easily controlled.

In addition, keeping the price of petrol high is an indirect tax which *hits the large middle-class, but* has little effect on the "carless" classes, which really struggle to make ends meet.

Restructuring government income in this fashion will undoubtedly raise loud *screams from industrialists,* who will *rightly* claim that paying more for electricity or mazut fuel oil will *make them much* less competitive abroad. But they can be compensated by reducing their income and other taxes and low-wage earners can be compensated by higher monthly National Insurance compensation cheques. The main sufferers by this shift in emphasis from direct to indirect taxes will be the underground economy.

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is in the doldrums; raising money abroad has slight chances of success. The leadership of Operation Independence (the "Task Force") has put mobilization of new investments abroad on the back burner; and this leadership is composed of a group of successful businessmen. They are concentrating on those two areas in which they think success may be achieved – stepping up exports, mainly of consumer goods, and attracting tourists.

Of course, the government can always sell its land and the companies it owns but there will be no takers for money-losing companies; and the government has not yet worked out a formula for selling the profitable ones.

There is one other possibility: increasing productivity. This would help export industries to finance their own expansion. But increased productivity, for some reason, is low on the ladder of priorities of both the Histadrut and the government.

Premier blasts policy of high interest rates

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Peres yesterday launched a bitter attack on the Bank of Israel and its Governor Moshe Mandelbaum over the central bank's policy of high interest rates. "We are like Alice in Wonderland. We run and run and get nowhere. We work and everything goes to pay interest charges," the premier said.

Speaking at a meeting with the heads of the Manufacturer's Association, Peres said he could not understand how the central bank expects the economy to function with such high interest rates.

Mandelbaum and Finance Minister Moda'i were also present.

Peres said that a special meeting would be convened on the subject and that he would attend.

The premier's attack came some hours after the central bank had announced it was reducing the interest rates it charges commercial banks by 1 per cent from Thursday. The bank expects this move to lead to a similar cut in interest rates on loans and overdrafts.

The bank said the prime rate is expected to go down to 1.75 per cent. It added that the average effective interest rate will fall to 4 to 4.5 per cent.

Economic observers pointed out that since the current inflation rate in the economy is some 1 per cent, the central bank has kept the interest rates very high, some 40 to 50 per cent in real annual terms.

The announcement of the fall in interest rates, and of the negative inflation rate of 1.3 per cent, left their mark on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Traders started selling linked bonds, which went down by as much as 6 per cent, while there were across the board increases in share prices, an average up 10 per cent.

PERES WARNS

(Continued from Page One)

after a formal complaint had been placed on the cabinet agenda.

Gur then commented that he had had a similar experience with Moda'i.

Moda'i said that Shahal was making things up, and, turning to the Alignment ministers said: "You're lucky you don't have to deal with Shahal daily, as I do.

"Shahal can't live without publicity. *Let him have a daily newspaper* column so that we can live in peace."

Taking up Gur's comment, Moda'i said that *money approved by the* cabinet for the Health Ministry had been transferred directly to government *hospitals by the Knesset* Finance Committee.

But even as Moda'i spoke, Gur was insisting: "Liar, liar."

Moda'i shouted back that he was sick and tired of Gur's "fat, self-satisfied face." Pounding his fist on the table, Moda'i complained that Gur had once called him a "maniac" and was now branding him a liar.

Peres intervened and asked the ministers to retract their remarks, but to no avail. "Why should I?" Moda'i asked, adding that Gur had kept calling him names.

Later yesterday Deputy Prime Minister David Levy attacked Peres and the Alignment for a "breach of trust" and for causing damage in the unity government over economic policies.

At a news conference in Tiberias, Levy said that the Labour leaders were "not serious," inferring that the row over economic policy was merely a ploy.

"Where were you a month ago when the budget was presented?" Levy rhetorically asked, of Peres. He said that it was time to stop slogans. If Peres had any concrete suggestions, no one would prevent their adoption by the government, he said.

In his TV interivew, Peres said: "Why should protecting Histadrut enterprises and avoiding *unemployment* be a sin? *I propose to invest* in the economy the proceeds of the drop in oil prices, and to invest in *industry some $400 million* from public savings." This would permit renewed growth without an enlarged budget, he added.

Gur said last night, in a telephone interview with Israel Radio's *Today* programme, that there was no reason why the tone of the cabinet session should have been so angry, but Moda'i's irritating his colleagues.

Gur dismissed as idle gossip the reporter's suggestion that the Alignment ministers' caucus had specifically decided at its last meeting to try to pull the national unity coalition down, by creating chaos.

Alignment ministers were merely anxious to halt the economic restraint programme before it led to the collapse of a number of economic sectors, he said.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu (Likud) said the Alignment ministers were jumping the gun with proposals for a switch in the economic programme. One must analyze what had been achieved so far, before knowing what could be done next, he said.

Corfu said that Alignment ministers were publicly calling and acting for the break-up of the national unity coalition. He said Peres was most to blame, because he was not curbing his colleagues.

"Peres rules his colleagues with a feeble hand," Corfu said. "He should call them to order."

'SAVIOUR'

(Continued from Page One)

The Alignment – in an earlier form – engineered the recession of the mid-60s. Today it wants most to avoid being seen as the country's "expert" at recession and cutting pay.

The Likud, on the other hand, wants to avoid being seen as constantly failing in the economic realm. The Likud ministers, who for the most part voted against the economic programme last year, are now holding on to it for dear life. They seek to be portrayed as the party which kept the programme afloat despite Alignment attempts to scuttle it.

But the Likud must also save its populist image and its powerbase in development towns. So it has set up its own economic fund of $100m., controlled by Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon. The money is to be used to strengthen firms in development towns – and therefore the Likud.

Peres knows that Moda'i controls government funds. So the premier must find money abroad to strengthen his camp. Peres therefore plans to go to the U.S. in April to raise money from American investors, with the help of the Reagan administration.

If the premier's "American option" comes off, he will add another achievement to his string of economic successes. But if he insists on using government funds to save failing firms – and calling them funds for growth – he'll face opposition from the economic bureaucrats, from the *economists, and from politicians.*

Helping a factory in trouble will only create a norm of rewarding *failure. That's no way to renew* growth.

The public accepted the emergency *economic plan with understanding* and paid dearly for it. Today the man on the street is likely to prefer preserving economic stability over slogans of growth – slogans which will set off the same process that nearly led to anarchy last summer.

LAVI COSTS

(Continued from Page One)

ment programmes in the U.S. are undertaken exclusively by private industry, while the prime contractor for the Lavi, the Israel Aircraft Industries, is a government-owned company. Thus profit factors are not relevant.

Israeli officials are convinced that once they have fully checked the American findings, discrepancies between the two groups of estimates will be reduced *to* "an insignificant minimum." They believe that since the study was carried out on behalf of the Pentagon, an open critic of the Lavi programme, it was therefore not objective. American defence officials *do not favour U.S. foreign aid money* being spent abroad, as is the case with the Lavi.

YAMIT TOWER AN ALL SUITE HOTEL

Elegant suites for rent and sale, with full hotel services and extraordinary facilities.

Special Introductory Rates

79 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv
Telephone (03) 651111, Tlx. 371514, YMIT

S&S STRICTLY KOSHER AMERICAN MEAT SERVICE

Serving greater Tel Aviv — Jerusalem — Beersheba area.
Prices include delivery.
Supervision of the Rabbinate Rehovot.
7 Rabbi Regev, REHOVOT.
Tel. 08-478545
JERUSALEM: Tel. 02-378772
PETAH TIKVA: Tel. 03-9221139
BEERSHEBA: Tel. 057-415520, 057-37472

Single $29 Double $39 per night
HOTEL The Palace Tel Aviv
OFFER FOR TOURISTS
$499 MONTHLY
ROOM ONLY SINGLE OCCUPANCY
ADDITIONAL $299 DOUBLE OCCUPANCY
$299 14 DAYS
ADDITIONAL $49 DOUBLE OCCUPANCY
ALL PRICES INCL. SERVICE CHARGE
VAT SHOULD BE ADDED WHEN APPLICABLE
PALACE HOTEL
277 Hayarkon Street Tel 445111

Oil Exploration of Paz Limited

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

Notice is hereby given to Members and Shareholders that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will take place on Thursday, March 13, 1986, at 9.30 a.m. at the offices of the Company, in Tel Aviv, 3 Jaffa Road, (3rd floor).

Agenda:
Consideration of a proposed Special Resolution to amend Article 94 of the Company's Articles of Association to read as follows:

"94. Subject to Article 85, the Directors may co-opt a member or members to the Board of Directors and they may fill any post on the Board that falls vacant for any reason whatsoever and the rights and obligations of any person so co-opted or appointed shall be the same, for all intents and ourposes, as those of the Directors elected as stated in Article 90".

NOTE:
In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, a member is entitled to attend and vote at the meeting personally or by proxy. In order to be valid, a proxy must be duly completed and deposited at the Company's registered office not less than 48 hours before the meeting. Proxy forms may be obtained at the Company's registered office.

Shaul Bar-Lev
Secretary

a2252-24-02

דואר אל express mashav

world-wide, door-to-door courier services at reasonable prices.
Tel. 03-288957, 03-203734/5, fax: 03-288957.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

Israel Money Markets

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2½% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	13.2	12–22%	13–24%	12–23%
HAPOALIM	9.2	16–24%	16–25%	18–26%
DISCOUNT	9.2	16–24%	16–25%	18–26%
MIZRAHI	9.1	12–19%	12–24%	12–24%
FIRST INT'L	5.2	12–24%	14–24%	14–24%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: *demand deposit paying* daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of February 13)

	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD	7.375	7.500	7.625
STG	11.750	11.750	11.500
DMK	4.000	4.000	4.000
SFR	3.250	3.375	3.375
YEN	4.500	4.375	4.375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
February 16, 1986

COUNTRY	CURRENCY		CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Purchase	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Sale	BANKNOTES Purchase	BANKNOTES Sale	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	1.4728	1.4912	1.45	1.52	1.4819
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	2.0855	2.1115	2.05	2.15	2.0976
GERMANY	MARK	1	.6258	.6336	.62	.65	0.6300
FRANCE	FRANC	1	.2040	.2065	.20	.21	0.2053
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	.5543	.5612	.55	.57	0.5577
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	.7572	.7667	.75	.78	0.7611
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	.1982	.2007	.20	.21	0.1992
NORWAY	KRONE	1	.2007	.2032	.20	.21	0.2017
DENMARK	KRONE	1	.1697	.1718	.17	.18	0.1708
FINLAND	MARK	1	.2789	.2824	.27	.29	0.2808
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	1.0550	1.0682	1.04	1.09	1.0616
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	1.0369	1.0498	.98	1.08	1.0440
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	.7018	.7106	.62	.68	0.7066
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	.3023	.3041	.30	.31	0.3078
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	.8910	.9021	.88	.92	0.8963
ITALY	LIRE	1000	.9191	.9305	.90	.95	0.9248
JAPAN	YEN	100	.8079	.8180	.80	.83	0.8134
JORDAN	DINAR	1	—	—	3.98	4.23	3.9836
EGYPT	POUND	1	—	—	.81	.86	0.8447

SUPPLIED BY **BANK LEUMI**

European Financial Markets

Precious Metals

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	335.40	P.M. FIX	334.00
	PARIS	NOON FIX	337.15	ZURICH P.M.	334.05
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	585.50		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	357.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	98.50		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates

	SPOT	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
POUND STERLING	1.4127/37	160/156	305/300	535/520
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.3570/80	208/201	405/395	807/792
SWISS FRANC	1.9560/80	208/203	395/385	781/761
DUTCH GULDEN	2.6630/50	150/145	300/290	625/600
FRENCH FRANC	7.2250/50	1340/1440	2000/2100	2900/3100
JAPANESE YEN	183.25/35	92/87	193/183	390/370
ITALIAN LIRA	1605.0/6.0	420/440	720/760	1180/1250
BELGIAN FRANC	48.20/30	32/38	50/60	55/70
HONGKONG DOLLAR	7.8030/50	305/265	600/530	1150/750
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4735/55	39/29	60/40	105/ 45
CANADIAN DOLLAR	1.4020/30	134/139	220/230	330/360
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6893/03	179/175	328/323	546/530
SWEDISH KRONA	7.4500/50	570/630	1060/1150	1565/1570
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.3450/50	940/1000	1875/1965	3650/3775
DANISH KRONE	8.5950/00	–25/+60	–5/+125	–10/+240

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — Deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	99.01	+1.31%
Non-Bank Index	105.24	+4.62%
Arrangement	96.27	–0.20%
Insurance	111.17	+3.55%
Commerce, Services	103.71	+3.74%
Real Estate	114.64	+5.50%
Industrials	102.56	+4.38%
Textiles	122.45	+6.45%
Metals	98.58	+3.04%
Electronics	94.24	+3.65%
Chemicals	101.01	+3.21%
Industrial Invst.	106.89	+8.44%
Investment Cos.	109.25	+7.17%
General Bond Index	98.89	–1.50%
Index-linked Bonds	97.14	–1.58%
Fully-linked	97.95	–1.92%
Partially-linked	96.67	–1.38%
Dollar-linked Bonds	95.62	–0.47%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	97.66	–0.82%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	96.79	–1.75%
Long-term 5+ yrs	95.99	–0.81%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS	7,967,500	
Arrangement	NIS	1,442,300	
Non-bank	NIS	6,525,200	
Bonds – total	NIS	4,159,200	
Index-linked	NIS	1,672,900	
Dollar-linked	NIS	2,477,300	
Treasury Bills	NIS	1,323,400	

Share Movements:

Advances	301	(191)
of which 5%+	156	(51)
"buyers only"	24	(4)
Declines	21	(74)
of which 5%–	3	(11)
"sellers only"	0	(0)
Unchanged	65	(128)
Trading Halt	57	(46)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	
3% fully-linked	Falls to 3%
4.25% fully-linked	Falls to 6%
80% linked	Stable/falls to 3%
90% linked	Stable/falls to 3%
Double-linked	Falls to 4%
Dollar-linked	
Admon	Falls to 1%
Rimon	Falls to 1%
Gilboa	Falls to 0.5%
For. Curr. denominated Treasury Bills (monthly yield)	Mixed to 1%
	1.73 to 2.31%

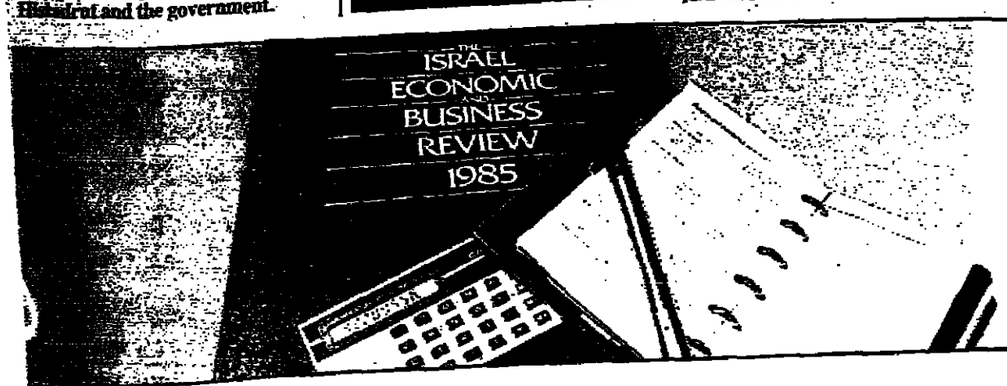
Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	15.14%
Union 0.1	14.91%
Discount A	15.05%
Mizrahi r.	15.21%
Hapoalim r.	15.09%
General A	14.90%
Leumi stock	15.15%
Fin. Trade 1	14.08%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	843	3384	+8.4
First Int'l	2792	4465	+5.3
FIBI	2795	5359	+6.7
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB r	73250	204	–0.5
Union 0.1	54800	42	–0.2
Discount	93700	51	–0.3
Mizrahi	30090	623	–0.6
Hapoalim r	49820	703	–0.1
General A	127900	9	–
Leumi 0.1	31615	1646	–0.1
Fin. Trade	49000	1	+1.1
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	3470	545	+8.8
Dev. Mort.	868	947	–
Mishkan r	1782	900	+10.0
Tefahot r	9699	20	–
Merav r	1740	529	+5.8
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	23521	329	–
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	4500	—	–
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	3377	299	–
Hassneh r	2590	8345	+7.9
Phoenix 0.1	1210	876	–
Hamishmar	4870	–	+4.7
Menorah 1	5408	3	–
Sahar r	2499	123	+2.6
Zion Hold. 1	8653	–	+4.9
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4200	20	–
Supersol 2	3950	1951	+5.9
Delek r	3855	3739	+4.9
Lightsrage	8099	22	+5.0
Cold Storage	715	510	+10.0
Dan Hotels	3365	30	+5.3
Yarden Hotel	1900	3	+3.8
Hilon 1	5480	31	+5.8
Team 1	1650	11	–
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	2760	1702	+5.3
Elion	940	568	+2.0
Africa Isr. 0.1	32600	326	+3.3
Dankner	2850	515	+7.5
Prop. & Bldg.	2185	4147	+8.0
Bayside 0.1	3515	25	+3.5
ILDC r	29900	799	+8.1
Rassco r	2165	—	+5.0
Mehadrin	10810	483	+5.4
Hadarim	1018	2929	+8.0
Industrials			
Dubek b	2490	1105	+8.3
Pri-Ze 1	3900	2615	+8.3
Sunfrost	5100	40	+6.5
Elite	10000	359	+5.3
Adgar	494	776	–
Argaman r	6890	1327	+9.4
Delta G 1	3880	1042	+5.1
Maquette 1	18909	6	+10.0
Eagle 1	8400	144	–
Polgat 0.1	8600	1770	+8.2
Schoellerina	12600	299	+8.2
Rogosin	2615	683	+5.7
Urdan 0.1 r	11900	294	+1.7
Is. Can Co. 1	736	5969	+10.0
Zion Cables	1840	228	+3.4
Pecker Steel	3724	63	+1.0
Elbit 3 r	383000	30	+4.9
Elron	351500	14	–
Arit	37000	65	+2.8
Clal Electronics	2769	4346	+5.3
Spectronix 1	1650	1489	+4.7
T.A.T. 1	3205	188	+1.3
Ackerstein 1	no trading		
Agan 5	14800	57	+5.8
Alliance	790	580	+6.0
Dexter	3170	94	+5.0
Fertilisers	8925	b.o.1	+5.0
Haifa Chem.	851	1840	–
Teva r	44000	150	+0.6
Dead Sea r	12770	2360	+4.1
Petrochem.	372	23978	+8.8
Neca Chem.	3200	63	+6.7
Frutarom	8000	18	+0.3
Hadera Paper	138000	65	+4.9
Central Trade	5600	946	+9.1
Koor p	3870000	1	+4.6
Clal Inds.	1280	21725	+8.6
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	2975	7523	+9.6
Ellern	2075	1820	+5.3
Afik 1	545	1098	+4.8
Gahelet	1215	74	+4.3
Israel Corp. 1	no trading		
Wolfson 1 r	58500	2	–1.7
Hapoalim Inv.	4205	923	+7.7
Leumi Invest.	3539	—	+5.0
Discount Invest.	3920	12299	+6.1
Mizrahi Invest.	7550	37	+0.7
Clal 10	2145	2227	+10.0
Landeco 0.1	6580	10	–
Pama 0.1	5465	190	+3.4
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	10600	29	+3.4
J.O.E.L.	1278	3417	–

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only — b bearer
b.o. buyers only — r registered



THE ISRAEL ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS REVIEW 1985

The Israel Economic and Business Review is the most comprehensive source of economic and commercial information and analysis of the Israeli economy available in English.

Edited and published jointly by The Jerusalem Post and The Israel Economist, the book supplies information and in-depth analysis of economic developments and commercial and financial trends of the year.

Introduction by Prof. Zvi Sussman. Special feature essays include analysis of the military-industrial complex, the economy of the West Bank and Gaza and labor trends.

Sectorial analyses cover both the industrial and service sectors in detail. These are followed by extensive data tables and other informative appendices which make the Review an indispensible reference manual for both individuals and organizations with commercial and financial interests in Israel.

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me
THE ISRAEL ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS REVIEW 1985.
I enclose a cheque for NIS 39.00 (incl. VAT and postage.)
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Code .....
Tel. .....

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974 TED LURIE, Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O.Box 81 (91000) Telephone 551616. Telex 26121. TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O.Box 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O.Box 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

The reluctant king

TOMORROW King Hussein is expected to make public his present stand on peace talks with Israel. The best estimate is that he will leave things roughly as they are, at a virtual standstill. Until the "long hiatus" in the peace efforts – due to Yasser Arafat's obduracy – which he predicted in his verbal message to Premier Shimon Peres last week, is over.

But would it not have been in the Hashemite monarch's own interest to cut that hiatus short rather than prolong it until Mr. Peres loses effective control over Israel's policy? That appears to be the premier's implied return message to Amman. Hussein's failure to drum elementary sense into Arafat's head should not have caused the king to throw his hands up in despair. On the contrary, it should have prompted him to boldly chart his own course, independently of the terrorist PLO.

Pressure on the king to keep up his good work for peace – and thus make it possible for the U.S. to supply him with arms at a later date – has been arriving from Washington as well. The U.S. is determined to maintain such diplomatic momentum as it has already generated, in part by meeting the PLO at least some of the way.

The reaffirmation by State Department spokesman Charles Redman last Monday of the Reagan administration's recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians did not, in itself, go beyond the terms of the Camp David accords. But Mr. Redman's observation that the Palestinian problem is "more than a refugee question," implying that it could not be solved through the application of Resolution 242, was striking enough to elicit a welcome from Arafat himself, during a visit to Cairo.

The Americans have also reportedly offered the PLO – without clearing it with Israel – direct representation on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation from the start of any peace negotiations. But they would not budge on their refusal to specifically acknowledge a Palestinian right to self-determination. For that would have meant recognition of a Palestinian right to an independent state: and while Arafat does not now insist on it, he does demand the right to set up, under PLO leadership, a Palestinian "entity" – which is a sovereign state by another name – within the framework of a confederation with Jordan.

This is wholly anathema not only to Israel and the U.S., but to King Hussein, who needs no outside guidance on what such an "entity" would do to Jordan.

In his scheduled speech tomorrow the king is believed ready to announce the expansion of the Jordanian parliament from 60 to 130 members, most of whom will be Palestinians. This will amount to a Jordanian claim of right to represent the Palestinian people, not least those on the West Bank, the main source of the PLO's popular strength. Such a move, combined with Hussein's tactical turn towards Syria's Hafez Assad, Arafat's mortal enemy, might be thought to exert some pressure on the PLO leadership to at least accept the minimal American demand which is the endorsement of 242.

But it is not very likely to have that effect, and Hussein, for all his bitter disappointment with Arafat, more than a year after the conclusion of the Amman agreement, lacks the guts to go it alone.

Could a genuine unilateral autonomy for the Arab inhabitants in the territories induce the king to join peace talks with Israel on his own? Perhaps, despite the dim view taken by Washington of the idea. But Mr. Peres's modest plan of devolution, while unobjectionable in itself – a situation in which nearly all Arab towns are ruled by Israeli officials is unendurable – nevertheless does not begin to fill the bill.

It falls woefully short of meeting the requirements of even the absurdly twisted Likud version of the Camp David autonomy.

That Likud leaders should shrink with horror at the mere idea of restoring some of the rights earlier enjoyed by the Palestinians in the administered territories, suggests the degree of their true commitment to the idea of autonomy. Their attachment to what they think is the Camp David accord can only stem from the conviction that it will never be embraced by any Arab party, and thus will not lead to any discussions about the "final status" of the territories.

But it is they who will most probably rule Israel if Hussein does not radically alter his line. And then the "long hiatus" will be very long indeed.

Social dynamite

YOSEF GOELL

THE FINDINGS of a recent poll showing that a full quarter of the secular population view the Orthodox as "opportunists, liars and charlatans," and another 22 per cent think of them in terms of religious coercion and extremism, constitute a terrible statement on the state of religious-secular relations in Israel; but should come as no surprise.

It goes without saying that the wholesale charge against the entire Orthodox minority is outrageous calumny. Observant Jews are no more – or less – opportunists, liars and charlatans than are members of the non-observant majority. Nor do the vast majority of Israel's observant Jews attempt to coerce their secular neighbours into behaving in a religious fashion. But the rampant aggressiveness of the religious establishments and parties, and the near-demise of moderate Zionist-Orthodoxy in the past decade or so, have brought down this stereotype on their own heads.

The findings of the poll, commissioned by Rabbi Daniel Tropper, director of the Gesher movement for a more tolerant Judaism, only corroborate a picture that keeps cropping up with great frequency in the news attesting to the beginnings of a popular secular backlash against the Orthodox excesses of the recent decades.

In the sleepy Lower Galilee townlet of Yavne'el, to cite a recent example, the local inhabitants rose up in arms against the declared intentions of the head of the Bratslav hassidic sect to buy a large bloc of property for the purpose of setting up a hassidic centre. The critics of the Hassidic rabbi pointed to his extreme anti-Zionist statements in the past and to the danger of such an in-bred sect swamping the town, taking it over and changing the character of its life-style through coercive pressures.

Readers' letters in the Hebrew press have expressed outrage at this opposition and have raised the question whether in the Jewish State of Israel, Jews can actually be prevented from living where they choose, anywhere in the country.

These critics are not known to have uttered a word of protest against the terrorist harrassment and torching of secular, and even moderate Orthodox, inhabitants and businesses on the fringes of haredi neighbourhoods in Jerusalem and elsewhere.

THE SORRY situation that has been created by haredi aggressiveness of the past decade, which the more moderate Orthodox have refrained from criticising, is such that the only possible formula for a modicum of tranquil co-existence is *actively opposing the mixing of the* two populations. In this regard, the farmers of Yavne'el were absolutely right, in fighting to preserve their own life-styles against the coercive intrusion of a militantly proselytizing hassidic sect.

In the French Hill neighbourhood of Jerusalem several months ago, a majority of the residents demonstrated in the streets against municipal approval of plans to build a large synagogue and yeshiva complex on the main street of their secular neighbourhood. On the face of it, it would seem shocking that Jews in Israel should be demonstrating against the construction of a synagogue. But given the recent history of haredi intolerance in the capital, this is but another justified instance of people responding to a call to defend their homes and life-styles against the threat of militant missionaries.

Currently, in the villa area of the Ramot neighbourhood of north Jerusalem, a dispute is developing around the desire of an observant minority to build their own synagoguue and *mikve* (ritual bath) at their own expense. There is obviously no reason why observant people should not be permitted to build a synagogue.

"The obvious answer is that the non-observant population of Ramot has by now become hyper-sensitive to anything even remotely resembling 'religious coercion' and reacts accordingly. This remains true even though the observant people involved in the issue are not of the ultra-Orthodox camp."

But can anyone blame the residents of Ramot for such "hypersensitivity" after having been victimized for years on the Sabbath by haredi stone throwers on the main road connecting their neighbourhood with town; with moderate Orthodox leaders saying not a word and the former moderate-Orthodox minister of interior and police, Yosef Burg, in effect ordering the police to treat the stone-throwing haredi terrorists with kid gloves.

Perhaps the non-ultra, observant, Jews of Ramot Bet would find much greater understanding among their secular neighbours if they came out publicly in support of those neighbours' right to have the neighbourhood swimming pool operate on Shabbat. Opposition to a *mikva* follows on the heels of opposition to a swimming pool.

The principle should be that tolerance should be extended only to the tolerant. If the Orthodox, of whatever stripe, cannot bring themselves to be tolerant of the needs of the secular population, they do not deserve understanding for their own religious needs on the part of the secular and their political representatives.

An important additional point in the growing secular backlash is the army's tightening up of the liberalism extended in previous years to haredi missionaries hunting souls for the *hazara bitshuva* movement, the return to Jewish fundamentalistic observancé.

Secular parents are fully within their rights to feel threatened by these sanctimonious Jewish missionaries stalking their children's souls under the aegis of the Israel Defence Forces. It is a welcome change that the Manpower Branch under its new commandor, Aluf Matan Vilnay, has finally decided to clamp down on this phenomenon, as well as on visits by officers training courses to anti-Zionist yeshivot.

TROPPER, WHO commissioned the poll cited above, is correct in many points of his analysis concerning the effects of the perceived aggresiveness on the part of the Orthodox, on secular attitudes, and in describing the mood in the country around these issues as "social dynamite." He is somewhat disingenuous, however, in urging a *cooling-off period*, in which "the Orthodox will refrain from any attempt at religious legislation and the secular will accept the status quo."

The ultra-Orthofox depredations of the past decade have been so extensive and so offensive as to preclude the acceptance of such a monstrous status quo.

Tropper's own Gesher programme is a case in point of the one-sided, albeit gentle, approach to religious proselytization. There is nothing intrinsically wrong in arranging for secular youngsters to be exposed to the joys of the celebration of the Shabbat in an observant family. But true education for tolerance, mutual understanding and co-existence would require that Orthodox youngsters similarly be exposed to the different joys of, say, a strenuous Shabbat hike to Wadi Kelt and the Judean Desert, boys and girls together.

No one, to my knowledge, has ever been profoundly harmed as a result of being waylaid and having *tefillin* wound around his arm. But then, to the best of my knowledge, no one has ever died of eating a ham sandwich, either.

The problem is, however, that whereas the secular population is extremely aware of the understandable repugnance that non-kosher food holds for the observant population, the Orthodox refuse to concede the equal repugnance with which the foisting of religious symbols is perceived by the non-believing secular population.

TOLERANCE CAN only be a two-way street. There is much that divides the secular from the observant part of the population. But there is also much that binds the two together in the profoundly Jewish State of Israel. The trouble has been that, whereas the secular population has mellowed considerably in its understanding of the observant minority, the rabbinical leaders of that minority have during the same period tended to a more extreme fundamentalism and to an aggressive insistence on foisting their own beliefs, life-styles and symbols on the secular majority, and of openly showing their disdain for that majority's own values.

A realistic reading of the situation would seem to indicate that there is next to no hope of overcoming frictions between secular and haredi communities unless a policy of rigid ghettoization is pursued to minimize contact between them. As long as the haredim perceive the secular life-style as an abomination, they should be kept, as much as possible, from witnessing it and prevented from imposing their values on the secular.

As to relations with the moderate Orthodox, much depends on whether they, and especially their rabbinical and political leaders, are prepared to distance themselves from the extremist haredim and to actively seek coexistence, through mutual tolerance and concessions, with the secular majority.

They cannot have it both ways. Mainstream Zionist-Orthodoxy can either seek accommodation, and mutually advantageous cross-fertilization, with secular Zionism or with anti-Zionist ultra-Orthodox fundamentalism; not with both.

One of the clear messages of the Gesher poll is that never has the rabbinical version of Judaism been held in greater disrepute by the secular majority than in the recent years of an ostensible Orthodox acendancy. One of the lessons to be learned is that respect for religion cannot come from its being violently crammed down the throats of non-believers. It is a hard, but unavoidable, lesson that must be learned, in order to defuse the "social dynamite" Rabbi Tropper speaks of.

Mapam's hidden strength

ERIC LEE

WHEN the national unity government was launched more than a year ago, there were two schools of thought about the future of Mapam, the party that stayed out in the cold.

Some (including this writer) expected Mapam to rapidly develop into the focal point for opposition to the unpopular austerity measures of the new government. Others, and among them many in Mapam itself, saw the decision to leave the Alignment as suicidal, and expected the old-new party to disintegrate as fast as a mummy exposed to fresh air.

After more than a year of independence, neither prophecy has come to pass. Mapam has neither disintegrated nor blossomed. Nevertheless, and especially in recent weeks, it has exhibited some strange signs of life.

One of the most curious developments has been the involvement of the Mapam leadership, and especially MK Yair Tsaban, in every working class struggle of the past year. Whether at Ata or at the shipyards, Mapam leaders were always there. One might naively assume that a "workers" party would be involved in such struggles, but the reality has been that, for a number of years now, the Left has been identified largely with the middle class, while the Likud has had free rein among the workers.

The Mapam Knesset members have also been vocal and visible on social issues, including the dramatic increase in poverty and the cutbacks in social spending. They have been prominent supporters of the struggles of the Ethiopian immigrant community for recognition by the Rabbinate as Jews without the need for formal conversion. Mapam has played a prominent role in the anti-racist movement, and was the only political party to hold a counter-demonstration to Kahane racism in Afula last summer.

If Mapam's reputation as an old and tired party – the Liberals of the Left – was deserved in the past, it was especially true of the Kibbutz Artzi. The non-involvement of the Kibbutz Artzi in the mainstream of Israel's political life has been a tragedy for all of us. But even there, even among the smug and middle class kibbutzniks, things have begun to change. The recent congress of the Kibbutz Artzi reflected a growing willingness to become involved in social issues.

Finally, the polls have started ever so slowly to reflect the change. While Kahane was soaring in the polls, Mapam began its independent course with less than one Knesset seat. Now Kahane's standing has dropped, while Mapam's has risen to about three seats. It seems that the nightly appearances of Tsaban and his comrades on television are finally beginning to have their effect.

THOSE WHO wrote off Mapam in recent months (and among these are some in the Labour Party who should know better) forget that this little, old, tired party has strengths which will become clearer and more important if an election is called. It can probably equal or exceed other major parties in turning out campaign volunteers. The same is also true with regard to vehicles and financial contributions.

Mapam resembles in some ways Canada's New Democratic Party, which is also a small third party competing with much larger and better-financed Liberal and Conservative parties. The NDP has recently been doing extremely well at the polls, making effective use of its small but dedicated membership.

I witnessed a part of this electoral success myself in 1980. The democratic socialists of the NDP turned out some 600 volunteers in a single Toronto constituency, worked day and night, mobilized the resources of trade unions and social movements, and won a stunning victory over the Conservatives and Liberals. Enthusiasm, hard work, a dedicated membership prepared to give time, vehicles and money – those were the ingredients of the socialist success in Ontario.

Perhaps they can be persuaded to work for Mapam.

The author, a member of Kibbutz Ein Dor, edits the democratic socialist quarterly The New International Review *(Box 2126, Afula).*

CORRECTION

The final paragraph of "Reaching out to the PLO" by Shmuel Katz in Friday's paper should have read: It is time that the government of Israel makes it clear to the U.S. government that there will not be any such recognition of the PLO – however sweetly such recognition would harmonize with traditional anti-Zionist and anti-Israel doctrines in the State Department.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A BLACK bear in the rugged Blue Ridge Mountains of Georgia has been found dead of an apparent cocaine overdose – a last meal worth about $34 million.

The bear is believed to have stumbled on a duffel bag containing 35 kilos of the drug that was dropped from a plane by a convicted drug smuggler, according to Paul Loggins of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

"He was found laying on his back about 40 yards (metres) from the duffel bag," Loggins told the Press. "I think he got no more than a couple of big bites before he keeled over. No way he could have eaten all that cocaine."

The bear's badly decomposed body was found by hunters. Loggins said several other duffel bags filled with 95 per cent pure cocaine had been found in the area in recent months.

All are believed to have come *from a small plane piloted by* Andrew Thornton, a convicted drug smuggler who was found dead in the backyard of a Knoxville, Kentucky, home three months ago. Strapped to Thornton's mangled body were a tangled parachute and 35 kilos of cocaine.

P.S. QUEEN Margrethe of Denmark is to design costumes for a television adaptation of a Hans Christian Andersen story, "The Shepherdess and the Chimney-sweep," a spokesman for Danish Television has announced.

The queen has already illustrated a number of books, designed stamps and, more recently, designed the official vestments worn by the Bishop of Elsenor.

Informed sources said she would be paid the normal rate for the job, "perhaps a little more," and Danish Television was said to be hoping the queen could agree to design the costumes for another Andersen adaptation, "Snow White."

P.S. IN WASHINGTON these days the number one *Shadchen* is Sen. Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota.

"I hope you mix and match – don't be shy," the tall, tousle-haired Republican told young guests recently at one of the Boschwitz-hosted singles parties that are attracting notice and stirring talk on Capitol Hill.

Then, to break the ice, the 55-year-old senator and millionaire businessman – a Berlin-born Jew who fled Nazi Germany as a youth – began introducing two of his sons to young women guests.

The occasion was one of a series of parties Boschwitz has organized for young unmarried Jewish men and women in Washington. The latest one attracted nearly 1,000 guests to a hotel ballroom near Congress.

"This is an effort on my dad's part to bring Jews together," says partygoer Gerry Boschwitz, the eldest of the senator's four unmarried sons.

Many Jewish organizations in Washington have tried to bring young people together, including some synagogues that have Friday night services for singles, but the Boschwitz parties have become especially popular among young professionals.

"There has been a tremendous response," Beth Gotlieb of Boschwitz's staff said. "Because the senator is hosting, people feel it will draw a better crowd of people."

Gotlieb said many older American Jews have written to Boschwitz asking him to help find Jewish husbands or wives for their children and grandchildren. She said the parties have grown from about 200 people early in 1985 to the recent party which jammed the hotel ballroom.

P.S. EVEN as American tourism to both Europe and to our part of the world is reportedly in a slump because of the terrorist outrages at airports and on cruise ships, we note with sad irony the new slogan decorating American aerogrammes: "Travel...the perfect freedom." *E.N.*

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Shouldn't we be grateful to Egypt for having caught a drug smuggler who wanted to bring a drug to Israel known to destroy the soul and life of mostly young people?

S. STRICKER
Haifa.

Sir, – I was shocked to read that the Israeli government was intervening in the disposition of an Israeli heroin smuggler who was sentenced to death in Egypt. These people are selling death for profit. They are worse than terrorists.

The man's defence was that he was only smuggling the heroin through Egypt to Israel. He thereby claims that his purpose was only to kill Jewish children, so it was all right.

The Knesset members and government officials who want to intervene on his behalf should consider how they would like their children to enjoy this lovely import.

The Egyptians are doing us a favour!

MARTIN ROBBINS
Kiryat Yam.

Sir, – If Yosef Tahan had not been caught, then 1.25 kg. of heroin would already have been at work in Israel, destroying the health and morale of uncounted addicts, hatching new crimes to obtain the money needed, and destroying countless families. Of course, Violet Tahan and her four children would have been well off and she would not find it necessary to blackmail us with the threat of murdering her children and committing suicide. And even if her husband had been arrested in Israel with the drug in his possession, he might have been let off with a mild sentence, for a wife and four children would have been five mitigating circumstances in the view of a judge with a good Jewish heart.

FRITZ STOECKLER
Tel Aviv.

THE TECHNION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Some people tend to minimize their age with the advance of years; not so with universities. In 1924, the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology opened its doors in Haifa and began the historic task of preparing young men and women to build a new nation. With all due respect to eminent historian Abba Eban and the Hebrew University ("How doth the city sit solitary!" – December 12), Technion is proud to be Israel's oldest university – and a pillar of the nation's technological and economic development.

MELVYN H. BLOOM,
Executive Vice President,
American Society for Technion-Israel Institute of Technology
New York.

PENFRIENDS

DENNIS DUFF (40), of 24 Long Close, Kirkbarrow, Kendal, Cumbria, England, is single and would like to correspond with Israeli women. He likes music, the cinema, TV and travel.

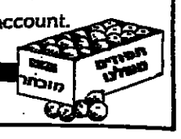


Daily bus
$25 – $20* – One way
$40 – $30* – Tel Aviv – Cairo – Tel Aviv
$73 – $63* – Tel Aviv –Cairo – Tel Aviv + 3 nights on B.B. basis
$79 – $69* – 4 days/3 nights on B.B basis + panoramic tour
$125 – 4 days / 3 nights on half board. 2 days of touring in Cairo, Giza Pyramids
$320 – 8 days/7 nights on half board basis. Touring in Cairo, Luxor and Aswan. Deluxe hotels in upper Egypt.
All the tours are available in deluxe hotels
We'll arrange your visa (for tourists) the same day (in Tel Aviv only) (subject to Consulate office hours)
SPECIAL OFFER FOR STUDENTS CAIRO & BACK + 3 NIGHTS HOTEL LOTUS** (TOWN CENTER) $54
Dollar rates for tourists.
* Weekend reduction or Youth Fare
Tel Aviv: 142 Hayarkon St. (03) 221372, (03) 230631, 230515, 225417
Jerusalem: 3, Ben-Sira St. (02) 246858
Tiberias: (067) 20330, 20888
Haifa: (04) 335932
Galilee Tours

Rent-A-Car
FOR TOURISTS:
FROM $6 PER DAY
Subaru $4
All cars new. Pick up and delivery free.
TAMIR, Rent-a-Car, 8 Kikar Ha'atzma'ut, Netanya. Tel. 053-31831 (day) 053-25763 (night)



DIAL AN ORANGE!
Oranges by Phone!
How about some Jaffa (Shamouti) oranges, delivered to your home?
Now you can "dial an orange." We'll deliver a 14-15 kg. box of Jaffas, of export quality, right to you doorstep!
Send no money — just phone!
Call (03) 38-38-38 and give your name, address and your credit card number.
That's all! We'll deliver the oranges to your home — and charge your credit card account.
PRICE: only NIS 19.90, including delivery to your door. Have a Jaffa!
THE ISRAELI ORANGE CENTER – "MOQAFON" – 41 Chlenov St., Tel-Aviv
Delivery service available in the Dan area and greater Tel-Aviv — up to Herzliya in the north, and Rishon Lezion in the south. Soon, all over Israel.



ADMON

ITALIAN PASTA MONTH AT THE AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL
February 1986
Delicious Cannelloni, Ravioli, Rotolo, Tortellini and many other Italian treats.
American Colony Hotel
Nablus Road, Jerusalem
Tel. 02-282421



WHERE ARE YOU?
Rockland Community College Alumni
We'd like to keep in touch! Please contact the RCC Israel Office, Clal Centre, 97 Jaffa Road, Suite 228, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-242306, 242316.

هكذا من الاصل